MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET.....WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

VOL. 5. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1846. NO. 35.

PUBLISHED BY
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AND
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TERMS, $2,00 in advance—if payment is delayed longer than six months $2,50 will be charged.

☞ Papers not discontinued without a personal or written notice from the subscriber or postmaster, and arrearges paid.

☞ All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor at Boston.

☞ Advertising on reasonable terms.

AGRICULTURE.

Farm Work for June.

June is at hand, sweet June; the flowers are out and the cattle are out; all seeking their appropriate food. Bees are swarming in June, but the better sort have swarmed once in May. Don't let them go off to the woods, but provide young and low trees for them to alight on after coming from the hive. Remember to set the new hive "this side up" unless you wish to make "confusion worse confounded" by holding it wrong side up to take them in, and turning all out again on reversing its position.

Cows now live well by grass alone, yet a little meal each day, on their first leaving hay, will strengthen them through the summer. One quart to each cow will do no injury unless they have drinked too much *of their own milk*. June butter is richer than any provided you can keep it cool and sweet. The buttermilk inside, and the air outside are the enemies to be guarded against in attempts to keep butter.

Oxen that are turned to grass should not be worked hard for a fortnight. Meal is good for them too if you have it. If you have none, and no money to buy with, you will do well to think of next season before it is too late to sow. Your poor and sandy plains will give you some buckwheat with very little labor.

Try a little corn in drills, in hills; or sown broadcast, to be cut up green for cows that have short pastures. Sow some at the rate of two bushels per acre, and let us know how you succeed. You can mow this with a scythe and gather it with a common rake if you cut it before the tassel appears; or you can let it grow large and cut it but once. Cows are liable to be short of feed in July and August.

Go round your apple trees once more and pull off every scattering caterpillar's nest, even if the tenants have quit; for there is hardly a more slovenly practice than allowing such sights to appear at any season.

Sheep may be washed now and turned into clean pastures. They should not be shorn immediately after washing, for the animal matter that was in the wool is gone, and time must be allowed to restore it. After shearing it is dangerous to expose sheep immediately to the weather during night; and in wet days they must be attended to or you lose them. Sheep should never know anything about jumping over fences. When they have once learned to climb a wall one foot high they are as ambitious as officers to climb still higher. When driven from one inclosure to another the bars should be taken clean away; not a rail should be left for them to practice upon.

Carrots, parsnips, and beets may be sown from the first to the tenth of June. Have the ground ploughed deep, some of the manure placed on the surface and harrowed in and let all the wild seeds vegetate and be killed before the seed of your plants is sown. And after the plants begin to appear drag a brush harrow lengthwise of the rows and confound the weeds.

So in your corn and potato fields, that are tolerably clear of stumps and stones, drag a brush along just as the plants begin to appear, and save much labor of hand weeding. So plant that the plough and the hoe may do nearly the whole job, and you may grow field carrots, beets, and parsnips at a rate that will justify your feeding out to stock.

Planting has pressed on so close that some have not put up their fences. When you set pots for rail-fence place a stone on each side to support them. The sharp edges of posts cut the soil and let the fence lean. Stones, even no larger than laptones, bury themselves partially in the earth and strengthen your fence.

But stone wall is the fence to be relied on in high grounds, and if you have rocks handy build a little each year. June is a good month to build wall.—Young farmers are reminded that single wall—or balance walls stand stronger and longer than double walls, or any kind of faced walls. When rock are plenty good four feet walls should hem in your farms.

You will be obliged to cut the small red clove before July unless you are willing to see the head die first; but dead clover is hardly worth cutting. Prepare all your haying tools in June, for July is too busy a month to mend up rakes and scythes and forks.

Cart stakes cut in June are easily peeled. They are stronger and lighter than stakes with bark on.

SCARE-CROWS.—Twine string on poles around a cornfield seems to terrify crows, or at least to make them suspicious of intrigue. It does not prove fatal to them but it has a tendency to keep them off.—Small bits of new tin hung in the twine present various phases as the winds blow, and serve to creat alarm, yet birds become used to all such terrors in time and perch on the very poles that were set to scare them.

We think it cheaper and better to sow some corn on the surface and let the birds live on this till the plants are out of the way. You will need to feed them but about two or three weeks.

It is not recommended to rely on salt, or ashes, or lime, without other means to destroy these depredators. We ought to use all the methods we know of to drive away or to kill such visitors.

ATTENTION TO GRAFTS.

MR. EDITOR,—The season has thus far been favorable for trees,—transplanted,—engrafted, &c.;—we mean its moisture and coolness while the new foothold is being taken. Drought and heat being the great enemy to this process, as is demonstrated by some gardeners, saving by shading and watering, (till a proper time,) *nearly every one tree* they ever transplant,—be there root or (almost) no root.

As to grafting,—much is depending at this and the advancing season on keeping the suckers—and monopolising shoots on extended and elevated limbs, cropped off. We mean their succulent, out-pushing extremities, that the strength of the tree may be turned in the channel of the new shoot or graft;—and this should be done repeatedly through the season;—sparing always, however, as many of the inner,—unassuming twigs and leaves as may be,—those being absolutely necessary to the life and vigor of the parent stock. We see thousands of well set grafts every year failing, and the stock ruined for just the want of this care.

☞ Sprouts should never be permitted to obstruct the growth of young scions; still it is wrong to leave a tree exposed to our burning summer suns. We trim because Englishmen and Scotsmen, in their cold climate trim, and some of our gardeners trim too much. Sprouts ought to be permitted to shade the body of the tree, but they should not occupy the space wanted for scions. Break down the tops of sprouts rather than cut all off at once; for a tree with but few leaves will never make much wood or fruit.

While some orchardists trim too much, others suffer every thing to grow till the tree is spoiled and becomes barren. They then cut off large limbs and the wounds never heal over. [Editor.

PREMIUM CARROTS.

E. H. Derby, Esq., who has a farm in Newton, obtained last fall a premium of the Middlesex Society for his crop of carrots. The following is a copy of his statement made to the officers of the Society:—

WEST NEWTON, Nov. 25th, 1845.

The undersigned claims a premium for a crop of carrots growing upon his farm the present season, at West Newton, on two-thirds of an acre. The variety raised is the orange carrot, and the quantity produced on two-thirds of an acre is seven hundred and twenty bushels, being at the rate of ten hundred and eighty bushels to the acre as will appear by the certificate annexed.

MODE OF CULTIVATION.

The soil which is a yellow loam was appropriated in 1844 to corn and vines, was manured moderately in the hill and yielded a fair crop. In 1845 about May 25th, it was ploughed by one man, a team of two horses and the plough put in to the beam.

Before ploughing, about eighteen back loads of the compost described below, was spread over the field.

After ploughing, the field was harrowed and carefully raked and the seed put in by a machine in drills, twenty inches apart and without making any ridges.

The field has been weeded three times and the tops covered the surface. The carrots averaged about four to the running foot and many of them averaged from one to two pounds in weight.

ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF LABOR.

Labor of man and team spreading manure	$1,50
Do do ploughing,	1,50
Do men and team harrowing & raking,	1,75
Do one third of a day sowing,	33
One and a half pounds of seed,	75
Twelve days' labor weeding,	12,00
Thirteen days' labor gathering with team	13,00
	$30,83

COMPOST.

A compost heap formed during the fall and winter, about three fifths of which was applied to the 2-3d acre in carrots and the residue to a half acre adjacent devoted to beets, turnips, onions and squashes.

The compost consisted of the following materials.	
Three cords of peat, value per cord $1,50	$4,50
Four cords of loam from old walls,	2,00
One and a half loads of night soil,	4,50
Three loads of salt ley at $2,25,	6,75
Seventy-five bushels leached ashes, cost del. 7 1-2 cts. per bushel,	6,62½
Labor making compost	1,00
	$25,37½
Deduct quantity used on one half acre about 2-5ths of the value,	10,15
Cost of compost for the carrot field	$15,22½
Recapitulation. Labor,	$30,83
Compost,	15,22½
	$46,05½
Estimated value of crop at the farm at 24 cts per bushel,	$172,80
Net result,	126,75

E. HASKET DERBY.

We, James Piper, James Monks hereby certify that we carefully measured the field of carrots, and the carrots growing thereon within described and found the said field to contain two-thirds of an acre and the carrots growing thereon measured seven hundred and twenty bushels.

JAMES PIPER.
JAMES MONKS.

Middlesex ss., Nov. 25th, 1845.
Sworn to before me,
SETH DAVIS, Justice of the Peace.

BARLEY RAISED BY AMOS WILLINGTON.

The following statement was made last fall by Mr. Willington to the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen, &c.

Ashby, 1845.

I hereby certify that I have raised the past season, thirty-six bushels of barley, on one acre of ground. The land was an old field that had been laid down to grass till the grass had very much run out. In the fall of '43 I ploughed it up; in the spring of '44 harrowed and ploughed it twice, planted it with potatoes, put about 16 loads of manure to the acre, in '45 sowed four bushels to the acre.

AMOS WILLINGTON.

I hereby certify that I assisted in harvesting and thrashing the above crop of barley and there was 36 bushels, as above stated.

LUKE WELLINGTON.

POTATOES BY JOEL HAYWARD. Copy of his statement.

I hereby certify that I have raised the past season four hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes on one acre of ground. The land was an old pasture, never ploughed before; it was ploughed in June, '44 harrowed over in August following, and then ploughed late in the fall, harrowed again and the stones taken out. In the spring of '45 ploughed and harrowed, spread twenty loads of barn manure on about three-fourths of the acre and five loads in the hill. On the other quarter where the manure was spread, here was a quarter more potatoes in the hill; the manure that was spread was harrowed in; the ground was lightly furrowed one way, the potatoes planted in drills about two feet apart. The seed was long reds and blacks. I had 600 bushels on one acre and 90 rods. JOEL HAYWARD.

I hereby certify that I assisted Mr. Joel Hayward in digging his potatoes and the statement as to land and the quantity of potatoes is correct.

SAMUEL ESTABROOK.

I hereby certify that I surveyed one acre and 90 rods of ground for Joel Hayward on which he raised the above crop of potatoes

AMOS WILLINGTON.

ROOT CULTURE.

Five things are essential in the culture of root crops: first, a dry soil; second, a rich soil; third a deep soil; fourth, a well-pulverized soil; and fifth, good after culture.

By a *dry* soil, we mean a soil that is not wet. *Moisture* is beneficial to all crops, and is indeed indispensable to their growth; but *standing water* is detrimental to all root crops, though it repose upon the subsoil, and appear but occasionally at the surface. Hence when roots are to be grown upon soils that are tenacious or flat, or upon those which repose upon an impervious subsoil, the land should either be previously under-drained, or should be thrown into ridges, and the furrows kept open for the free passage of water in heavy rains.

A *rich* soil is as essential to good crops, as nourishing and abundant food is to the fattening of animals. We all know that lean pasture and coarse forage, although they may *keep*, will not *fatten* cattle. It is equally true that although farm crops will live and grow upon a poor soil, the product and profit will be greater on a rich one. Hence the maxim, verified by long experience, that it is better to cultivate one acre of rich land than three of poor. Ordinarily speaking, a good dressing of manure will double the product of a root crop.

A *deep-worked* soil is necessary for all tap-roots, not only that they may penetrate freely, and increase their length and their volume, but that their radicles—their mouths—which are principally upon their lower extremities, may find food for the parent plant. Even the turnip and potato, in a deep tilth, send down their roots to a great depth, for food and moisture.

The *pulverization* of the soil is essential to the germination of the seed, to the free circulation of moisture and air, and the admission of solar heat, all contributing to the thrift of the growing plants. If the soil is lumpy, or coarse, and does not come in close contact with the seed, to keep it moist, the seed cannot germinate; the roots cannot freely extend in search for food; nor can this food be properly prepared, and transmitted to the plant, unless the soil be so pulverized as to permit the free circulation of air and moisture through all its interstices, and through its mass. The air and dews, we repeat, are charged with the elements of fertility, and the more freely they are permitted to penetrate the soil, the more benefit they will impart to the crop.

Good after culture implies the keeping of the ground free from weeds, which rob the crop of its food, thinning the plants to a proper distance, keeping the surface mellow, or open to atmospheric influence. If the soil is dry and rich, and deeply pulverized, the labors of the husbandman will yet not avail much if he neglects either to destroy weeds, to thin when necessary, or to keep the surface loose and open. But these latter requisites to success may easily be got along with, if they are attended to in time, and with the proper implements. The potato ground should be well harrowed, to destroy all the young weeds, and to pulverize the surface, before the shoots have all broke ground. It may afterwards be almost wholly managed with the plough and cultivator. The beet, carrot, and ruta baga, if sown, as they should be, in rows, should be cleaned in like manner, and for like purpose, with the cultivator, as soon as the rows of young plants can be readily distinguished. One hour's labor, in this way, will destroy more small weeds and correspondingly benefit the crop, than three hours' labor will effect upon large weeds. It is easier to destroy the acorn than it is to eradicate the oak. To crowd plants, is like overstocking a pasture, or endeavoring to make fat animals from half rations of food. It is dividing among many that food which is required to perfect one. It moreover tends to exclude light, heat, and a free circulation of air, essential to the development of vegetables and the perfection of their growth. Hence a moderate number of plants will give a better product than a great many, upon the same ground, in a crowded situation.—This is a hard lesson to teach to some farmers, in regard to root crops. [Buel's Farmer's Companion.

POTATOES.

We copy the following from a late European publication (Frank and Willard's Commercial Traveller.)

Potatoes should be planted earlier than this; though many plant in June:—

"With respect to *soil*, the potato delights in that which is moderately light and porous, which points out the necessity of draining all heavy and wet lands, if they are expected to grow potatoes. In the next place, the potato requires a frequent change of soil, and on this account heavy crops are usually produced on newly broken-up lands. In kitchen gardens and cottage allotments, where the root is grown year after year on the same spot, this necessity is in some measure provided for by the large quantity of fresh manure which is commonly used. Extremely favorable seasons will counteract, to a great extent, the disadvantages of the soil; but no man has a right to expect a large and healthy crop, who plants his seed in land exhausted by frequent cropping, which has not been well worked by the spade or plough, or which is retentive of cold and excess of moisture.

"With regard to *seed*, common sense tells us it ought to be in the highest state of perfection in which it can be obtained, and to such perfection the writer considers the following items indispensable:

"1. *It ought to be whole.* The practice of cutting potatoes into pieces for seed, leaving one or two eyes in a piece, cannot be too strongly deprecated. The result of repeated experiments has unanswerably proved that the plan has nothing to recommend it but a penny wise and pound foolish economy. It is true that every eye possesses the germ of a perfect plant, the same as the eye of a dahlia; but every cultivator of this flower knows that, although he may get a well-formed plant, and handsome flowers, from a single eye, or the cutting of a dahlia, he only gets a good crop of *roots* from a perfect tuber. The grower of potatoes wants roots, and flowers, and to secure these, let him plant whole potatoes, and for many reasons, into which the writer cannot now enter, he will find it answer his purpose better than cutting them.

"2. *It ought to be in a state of maturity.* Unripe seed is necessarily deficient of the vigor requisite to put forth and sustain a healthy plant; and, as we have already shown, whatever is a cause of weakness is a predisposing cause of disease. This is as true among vegetables as animals, and in regard to the latter, no one ever thinks of disputing it; the potatoes for planting should, therefore, be selected when the stalks have decayed, and not sooner.

"3. *It ought to be of medium size, and well formed.* The writer has found that, on the whole, potatoes of the size of hen's eggs have produced the heaviest crop out of a given weight of seed. He would, however, prefer sets, much smaller, if ripe, whole, and well formed, to pieces cut from large potatoes. The overgrown tubers should always be rejected, as containing an excess of moisture; whereas the strength of the future plant resides in the solid part of the root.

"4. *The potato should frequently be raised direct from the seed contained in the potato apple.* Every sort of vegetable propagated in the way potatoes are usually produced, are liable to degenerate; and in proportion to their degeneracy, they become liable to disease. Many sorts of potatoes, once in common use, have become completely worn out, and their names are almost forgotten; and the writer has little doubt that much of the disease and failure which every year, and in unfavorable seasons in particular, attends the potato crop, is owing to sets being planted which are too far removed from the original seed. The vegetable principle has become too feeble to give existence to a healthy and vigorous plant; and the consequence has been, those diseases to which there has been a predisposition, or which the soil or season has been calculated to produce.

"5. *It ought to be well preserved.* The best of seed may be injured by bad management; and although potatoes will stand much rough treatment, like all things possessing life, they cannot be injured with entire impunity. When taken up, they should be exposed to the air for a few days to dry and harden, by which means they will be less liable to shoot before the time of planting; they should then be stored away and effectually guarded against frost and damp. A worse plan cannot exist than allowing the potatoes to shoot, and after pulling off the shoots, to plant the potatoes for seed. The man who is guilty of such folly deserves to lose his crop for his pains.

"Much more might be said on the growth of this valuable root, but the experience of the writer justifies him in saying that, if the few rules he has here laid down were but generally observed, the same quantity of land which is now devoted to it, would yield at least a third more produce, and that it would very rarely happen that the crop would fall far below an average."

ON THE HOG.

Messrs Editors: At your request, I forward you an account of my mode of treating hogs. I have on my farm an orchard, containing many choice fruit trees, bearing sweet apples. They were planted expressly for hogs, apples being the principal food on which they are fed during the season; sometimes by way of change, they receive sour apples, always fed raw at regular hours. The food is occasionally varied by adding garden refuse, such as cabbage leaves, cauliflower, &c., together with the slops from the house. Unless so fed, a more expensive animal can scarcely be kept, especially in a country where corn can be sold for from sixty-two and a half to seventy-five cents per bushel, and other grain in proportion.—This is a luxury my hogs never partake of. If corn and apples were worth the same per bushel, I would feed apples in preference; the pork is sweeter and fifty per cent whiter; it may lose a little in boiling; if it does, however, I have never noticed it. They are the most prolific animal we have, producing at a birth numbers varying from six to twelve twice in each year, if found desirable by the owner. In eleven years, a single sow, averaging at each litter six pigs, will, in ten generations, produce six millions, four hundred and thirty-four thousand, eight hundred and thirty-eight pigs. Extend the calculation to the twelfth generation, and the result would be as great a number as all Europe could support, and to the sixteenth generation, the whole world would be overstocked.

When my sows are pregnant they are kept apart from other hogs; at the birth of the young pigs they are removed for a few hours from the dam, as they are in danger of being injured by her motions. She is fed judiciously for the first five days, after which she is allowed a full quantum of food three times each day, but never overfed. Her troughs are cleaned after each meal, and her pen daily, after which it is littered with fine broken straw.

The pigs are daily accustomed to feed on milk mixed with bran, and at the age of two months weaned. They are always kept in confinement, converting rubbish into manure. My second brood of pigs are sent to the New York market, and are sold to the packets as roasters.

The store hogs are wintered chiefly on sugar beets and carrots, occasionally boiled potatoes, and frequently charcoal dust, which keeps them in perfect health; their legs are often rubbed with a corn cob, to open the issues and cause the blood to circulate freely, otherwise staggers may ensue. I fatted two hogs year before last entirely on sweet and sour apples, fed alternately. For three or four months they received no other food, except occasionally charcoal; water even was denied them. They weighed, when killed, two hundred and fifty pounds each; the whole hog was covered with a very thick layer of fat, perfectly white and firm; the skin was thin, and the pork pronounced by connoisseurs exceedingly fine and sweet; the hams were not inferior to Westphalia.

This last year, 1845, on the first of October, I confined sixteen hogs in an enclosure about sixty feet square, in one corner of which I placed all my pumice, after having extracted the cider, and permitted the hogs three times each day to partake of it one hour, in which time they completely filled themselves to repletion. They were allowed no other food during October and November; the first week in December they were killed and fatter animals I never saw. They were sold in New York for two cents per pound above the market price.

I am, &c., R. L. P.

Remarks by the Editors.—We deem the experiments of Mr Pell of great importance, especially in the older States. If farmers can cultivate fine fruit, send the finest to market, feed the refuse to stock, and thus avoid fattening their hogs, in particular on grain, a very considerable per centage will be added to the profit of farming.

[N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.

GRASSES.

Messrs Editors:—I do not feel at liberty to delay any longer your solicitations to offer for publication articles on Agricultural subjects, and for the present number of the Journal; I will give you my views on cultivated grasses. From the repeated efforts, and repeated failures to make the cultivation of grasses profitable in the South, by men of energy and experience, I had almost abandoned the idea of ever making trial of any kind, trusting to the common grass of our country, and reducing the number of stock kept on the farm to suit the meagre supply—but of late I am somewhat cheered with the hope that something may be done profitably in the culture of grass, and of one kind especially.

The Guinea grass is a valuable auxiliary for the supply of green food in the Summer for Milch Cows, and horses kept in the stable.

Near three years ago, I accidentally met this grass, and was pleased with its appearance, a friend gave me a few plants which I set out, and have since watched its progress, and have been greatly pleased with it. I think it will do. I will here give you a few extracts from some of my agricultural works, and first from the American Farmer, of 1823, vol. 5. page 59. "In Jamaica, it is considered next in importance to the Sugar cane. Most of the grazing farms throughout the Island were originally created, and are still supported by this valuable herbage. Hence the plenty of horned cattle for the planter and the butcher, which is such that few markets in Europe can furnish beef at a cheaper rate, or of better quality than Jamaica.

"It yields a quantity of grass almost exceeding belief.

"No kind of grass supports the heat of the sun better; and from the first of July till killed by frost, it will afford a constant and abundant supply of green food.

"One hundred plants would enable a poor family to keep a Cow in town, or supply a Dray Horse with green food all the Summer."

Holmes's Southern Farmer and Market Gardener, page 37, paragraph 189—"This highly cultivated grass is cultivated as a green food for horses and cattle. No grass that is grown at the South can compete with it in quality, yield, or rapidity of growth. Horses and Cows are particularly fond of it, and the latter will give an increased quantity of rich milk when freely supplied with it."

The Agricultural books will tell how to cultivate it, but there is one thing that must be attended to, which is, it must have rich land, and be securely protected from stock, and not grazed, but cut and fed, it must be cut eight or ten times a year, indeed, if the ground you plant be a fair quantity for the cattle you fed, you may cut all the time, for by the time you are over regularly, the patch, where you commenced will be ready for the knife. HOME.

[Alabama Journal.

PEACH-TREE ROOTS. Thoroughly examine the collar of your peach trees; probe every spot where gum is collected; trace along the channels, and ferret out the worms. Repeat the operation two or three times during the growing season. We have found these worms two feet above the ground, bedded in the crotch of the tree, where the head had been formed near the ground. [Ia. Far. and Gardener.

THE THREE LEADING POWERS OF THE WORLD.

[Continued.]

The murderous war which England recently waged against the Chinese empire, was perhaps as unjustifiable a war as a civilized nation ever engaged in. Yet the Lord, even from the sins and outrages of man, educes good; and he will doubtless overrule this event for the furtherance of civilization and the gospel.

The merchants of Europe and America have, year after year, waited at the door of the vast empire of China, teeming with a population of three hundred millions, and in vain sought admittance. They would gladly send their ships up every river, and sell the products of their manufactories in every village. But the Chinese have kept them waiting at their threshold, have reached out a cautious hand, and taken in a few goods and handed out a little tea, while the people at large have been absolutely secluded from the intercourse with the nations of the earth—have been shut up to barbarism. This cannot continue. Now when the smoke of the steamer is seen upon the bosom of the Atlantic and the Pacific, and is fleeting over the streams, not only of Europe and America, but also of Asia and Africa;—when the railroad bridges the gulf and bores the granite of the eternal mountains, and brings the world's extremities in juxtaposition; when machinery seems almost invested with living intellect, and a sensitive conscience, and manufactures are flooding the world with comforts and luxuries; when many run to and fro, and knowledge is multiplied, no despotic efforts can stay the onward progress of any nation or tribe. The wall of China has crumbled. That iron despotism has yielded. The millions, who crowd the valleys of the Hoangho, the Yangtse, and the Hongking, those mighty Mississippis of Eastern Asia, are opened to intercourse with the great nations of Christendom. The steamer will soon triumphantly ascend those majestic streams, and carry in his train the refinements and the arts of civilized life.

Steam navigation is now opening a new era upon India. From England to Bombay, by way of the Mediterranean sea and the Euphrates, which river the English government have already explored by steamers, the distance is but one hundred miles land carriage. This by railroad seems but a trifling obstacle. The distance to India around the Cape of Good Hope is about fourteen thousand miles.

The route through Egypt and the Red sea is also contemplated with much interest. From Cairo on the Nile to Suez on the Red Sea, the distance is but seventy miles. The remains of an ancient canal connecting these waters, can now be distinctly traced. The French engineers under Napoleon estimated the expense of opening this canal for ship navigation to be but three millions of dollars.

One of these routes will soon, doubtless, become the great thoroughfare to India. By either of them the distance of time, from London to Bombay, is about thirty days, instead of from four to six months, which was the average passage by the Cape. When it is remembered that England has in India territory about as large as the whole of Europe; that she has there over one hundred millions of subjects: that India now consumes English products to the amount of twenty-five millions of dollars annually, and that this consumption is so rapidly increasing that it is confidently expected that it will soon amount to five hundred millions; and the annual revenue drawn from her is estimated by some of her statesmen as high as from fifty to a hundred millions, we cannot wonder at her anxiety to retain these possessions and to render them as easily accessible as possible.

If we turn our attention to Africa, we there see the same progressive movement of the Caucasian race, in gaining possession of the territories of the barbarian races, and in transferring to them the laws of civilization. It is not yet fifty years since England first took possession of a point of land at the Cape of Good Hope. Now she owns a territory there, some two or three times as large as the Island of Great Britain. Every few years we hear that she has pushed her boundary line some hundred miles farther into the country of the natives, bringing many chiefs, with populous tribes, into subjection to the British government.

The land of the Hottentots, the land of the Zulus, and a large part of the land of the Caffree nation, have now become the territory of England. And the same progress of gradual and irresistible encroachment is witnessed at a dozen other points on the coast of this vast, benighted continent; at Fernando Po, at Cape Coast, at Sierra Leone and at Gambia.

Russia, as the extent of territory, has during the last century, been making the most astonishing advances. Her subjects are now seventy millions, and one-seventh of the whole habitable globe is brought under her power. Her dominion extends across the whole breadth of Europe and of Asia; reaching from the eternal snows and glaciers of the north, to the sunny plains or the palm tree and the fig. Her armies are ever marshalled for war and conquest. She has swallowed up Poland; and Sweden and Norway are prepared for her repast. She is now devouring Caucasia, having already consumed large portions of Turkey; and she has planted her fangs deep and strong in the Persian empire.—And the armies of Nicholas are crowding rapidly down, to meet upon the plains of Central Asia, in fearful conflict with the veteran troops of Victoria. Russia and England have met in Asia as two highway robbers, fighting for the plunder of the helpless: and now and then a shriek is extorted from their victims so piercing—of such fearful horror, that it makes the ear of Christendom to tingle. England recently rained down a tempest of grape shot upon the naked Affghans, and robbed them of their country. And the cool apology she made for the crime was, that if she had not stolen the land, Nicholas would have done so.

Such is the influence which the United States, England and Russia are now gaining over this globe. The other leading nations of Europe, France, Austria. Prussia, &c., are so situated that their influence is hardly felt off the continent. The people generally of the different states in Europe, are steadily though slowly advancing against the encroachments of arbitrary power; and rising in the scale of intellectual and moral beings.

This very hasty and necessarily imperfect sketch of the present condition and influence of the leading nations of Christendom, introduces to the mind several reflections of deep interest.

1. One idea which forcibly arrests the attention, is the physiological transformation rapidly occurring in the human family. The word of God declares that all the diversified races of men, which dwell on the globe, are the descendants of a common parentage. And yet how immense is the difference now manifest between the most perfect specimen of the Caucasian or European race, with its erect and symmetrical stature, its intellectual countenance and lofty brow, its beaming eye, its pure and ruddy complexion—when compared with the dwarfed Negritos of New Holland, with crooked limbs, dingy hue, and coarse, repulsive, idiotic features, hardly one remove above the baboon—the whole physical man in keeping with the moral and intellectual degradation. Scientific writers have divided mankind into different classes, as the Caucasian, the African, the Mongolian, the American and Malay. Some have arranged them into three classes, others into five, and others into many more. We look at the white, the red, the brown, the black and the tawney man, and we find it declared in the Bible that all those widely different varieties are of common origin. As we explore the field of physiological science, we meet with continual illustrations and confirmations of this truth. Though we cannot fully account for the present diversity in the aspect of different races, this variety is in accordance with the operations of well-known laws. The same parents have some children of light complexion, blue eyes and light hair, and others of dark complexion, black eyes and black hair. The Caucasian in a tropical climate becomes swarthy, and transmits to his children a darkened hue, while in the cold and icy regions of the north he becomes the father of a fair-skinned and flaxen haired race. It is in accordance with the teachings of science, that those who are well fed and well clothed, and protected from the weather—whose moral feelings are diligently trained, and whose intellectual powers are developed by careful culture, from generation to generation, grow more symmetrical in form, more intellectual in the expression of their features, more delicate and fair in skin, and of more perfect general physical organization. While those who are cradled in the huts of barbarians, with naked bodies besmeared with oil and paint, dozing away a mere animal life in the smoke and the filth of a den of savages, breathing the pestilent air of bogs and swamps, devouring the unnutritious and unwholesome food, unwashed, uncombed—gradually deteriorate generation after generation, and with matted hair and blackened limbs lose nearly all resemblance to the refined ancestry from whom they are degraded.

There are many renegade English and American sailors, who have escaped from whale ships and are living among the savages of the Pacific Islands. In a few years after abandoning the ships and surrendering themselves to the habits of savage life, they become so changed in color and appearance, that they cannot be distinguished from the natives. There are many well authenticated instances of children, born of African parents, and becoming entirely white. In repeated instances a white spot has made its appearance upon a black skin, and gradually spread, till the colored man from foot to crown became a white man. A short time ago there was in Richmond, Va., a negro boy as black as ebony, with the exception of nearly half his right side and back, which were as white as alabaster. The parts of white were increasing, and would probably cover the whole body.—These wonderful anomalies are transmitted from parent to child. Thus does philosophy confirm the declaration of the Scriptures, that God made of one blood all the nations of the earth.

[N. Y. Evangelist.

THE USE OF A SCRAP BOOK. A friend of ours a few days since came near being strangled by a fish-bone sticking in his throat. He remembered having seen a specific in the newspapers for this evil. Consulting his scrap book, he found the following, and by improving the hint was soon relieved of his difficulty. [Mobile Adv.

"The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, and will carry down a bone easily and certain. There is another fact touching eggs, which it would be well to remember. When, as sometimes by accident occurs, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs, taken immediately, will neutralize the poison and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel."

CAUTIONS.—People will do well to bear in mind and avoid at all times the giving of brine to hogs and pigs which has had saltpetre in it; for if done it generally is as sure to produce death to them as arsenic is to man. I also give one other caution. Sweet whey, when given to hogs or shoats, will prove to them sure death in a short time. I once lost a number of valuable hogs soon after giving them sweet whey. They all, soon after partaking of the whey, became swollen and died. Whey if left to sour or put with sour swill will not hurt them.

Jefferson, March, 1846. S. LONG.

[Prarie Farmer.

FRITTERS.—Make a batter of eggs, flour and milk, as for pancakes, but with a little more flour. Apple fritters are made by cutting large pared apples in slices, dipping the slices in the batter and frying them separately. They are done when slightly browned on both sides. Another, and perhaps more common way, is to cut the apples in small pieces, and mix them with the batter, frying them, a spoonful in each fritter.—Fritters may be made with currants in the same manner. Serve all fritters with sugar sprinkled over them.

CORN BATTER CAKES. Take one quart of good milk, three eggs, a little salt, and as much sifted corn meal as will make a thin batter; beat all well together, with a spoonful of wheat flour to keep them from breaking; bake them in small cakes on the griddle; keep them hot and butter them, before you send them to table.

ANOTHER. Take a quart of corn meal, two eggs, a small lump of butter or lard, and mix it up with milk, or half water if milk is scarce. You may bake them either thin or thick.

Pies of Sugar Beets, may be made by grating the beets, and then using them as pumpkins, adding rather more salt and spice. We have eaten pies, which we could not distinguish from good squash pies, made in this way from carrots. Pumpkin pies made by grating instead of stewing, are quickly made, baking them a little longer, and have more flavor than usual. [Albany Cultivator.

Suffocation from charcoal, damps or foul air in wells, and suspended animation or apparent death by a stroke of lightning, may be all treated in the same manner, and the remedy is generally at hand. Bear in mind at once to procure a pail of cold water and dash upon the face two or three quarts at a time and persevere in this way till you have used several pails full, and continue it for two hours. There are cases where persons have been restored when apparently dead for a long time, by this treatment. It should be done in free, open air.

When molasses is used in cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar.

DIAMOND CEMENT. This article, so much esteemed for uniting pieces of broken glass, for repairing precious stones, and for cementing them to watch cases and other ornaments, is made by soaking isinglass in water until it becomes quite soft, and then mixing it with spirit in which a little gum mastic and commoniacum have been dissolved.

THE BETTER WAY. The sons of the poor die rich; while the sons of the rich die poor!—What an encouragement to toil through life, acquiring wealth to ruin our children! Better to use our money as we go along—educate our sons—secure their virtue by habits of industry, and let them take care of themselves.

Great workers are always tranquil, orderly, and being possessed of incessant activity, they never lose a moment. They apply their whole mind to what they are about; and like the hands of a watch, they never stop, although their equal movements in the same way almost always escape observation.

The land of France belongs to fifteen or twenty millions of peasants, *who cultivate it*; the land of England to an aristocracy of thirty-two thousand individuals *who get it cultivated*.

Dr Lee, a scientific gentleman of New York, says, that "sugar maple, a *grape-vine*, an appletree, and potato plant, need a soil that *abounds in potash*."

THE USE OF THE FORK. An English writer remarks, that it is curious enough that nations should be distinguished by so trifling a circumstance as the mode of using the fork at table. An Englishman is remarkable for placing his fork on the left side of his plate; the Frenchman is recognized at table for using the fork alone without the knife; a German by planting it perpendicularly in his plate; and the Russian by using it as a pitchfork!

STATE LAWS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX.

AN ACT to alter the times of holding the terms of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hampshire.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Section 1. That portion of the fortieth section of the eighty-second chapter of the Revised Statutes, which provides that the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Hampshire, shall be held on the fourth Monday of March and the third Mondays of August and November, is hereby repealed.

Section 2. There shall be a term of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Hampshire, on the third Monday of February, the first Monday of June and the third Monday of October, annually.

Section 3. All writs, recognizances, continuances or other proceedings, civil or criminal, returnable, or having reference to the third Monday of August next, shall be returned to, have day in, and be proceeded upon, at said term hereby established on the first Monday of June next.

Section 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved by the Governor, April 7th, 1846.

AN ACT relating to the meetings of the County of Commissioners in the County of Hampshire.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. So much of the sixth section of the eighty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes, as relates to the meeting of the County Commissioners in the County of Hampshire, on the first Tuesday of June, is hereby repealed.

Section 2. There shall be a meeting of the County Commissioners in the County of Hampshire, on the Tuesday next after the second Monday of June annually; and all petitions, notices, orders, returns, and other proceedings returnable, and having reference to the first Tuesday of June next, shall apply to, and be proceeded upon at the time herein fixed for holding the June meeting.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved by the Governor, April 15th, 1846.

AN ACT concerning Guardians and Treasurers of Indian Tribes and others.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Guardians and Treasurers of Indians, appointed by the government of the Commonwealth, may be removed by the Governor and Council, and others appointed in their stead, whenever there may be just occasion for so doing.

Approved by the Governor, April 14, 1846.

AN ACT, concerning Security for Costs in proceedings in the Supreme Court of Probate.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

The Supreme Court of Probate shall have the same authority to require an endorser or security for the payment of costs in any probate case or proceeding in that Court, which they now have in proceedings in equity, by virtue of the tenth section of the nineteenth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

Approved by the Governor, April 16th, 1846.

RESOLVE in relation to the granting of permits to cut down timber on the public lands.

Resolved, That the Land Agent be directed to suspend the granting of permits to cut down timber on the lands situated on the River St. John and its tributary streams: *Provided*, that if it shall be necessary for the prevention of trespasses, the Land Agent is authorized to grant a limited number of permits, not exceeding one for any one township.

Approved by the Governor, April 11th, 1846.

RESOLVE for Auditing and Paying the Accounts for Re-publishing the Laws.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be authorized and directed to audit, allow and pay for the Treasury, to all persons having demands against the Commonwealth, for publishing the Laws of the State, who shall, within ninety days after the adjournment of the present General Court, make to him satisfactory proof that they have complied with the requirements of the resolve of June 25th, 1794, except as to the time within which the publication is required to be made, and that the Governor be requested to draw his warrant accordingly.

Approved by the Governor, April 16th, 1846.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1846.

William Buchminster, Editor.

☞ A number of our subscribers now owe us more than a year's subscription. Will they please aid us a little? Will each one forward to us by the first opportunity the small amount due by himself? We cannot afford to send a collector and it will cost but five cents to send direct by mail.

PROGRESS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

It will be seen by Gen. Taylor's official report that he has had some real fighting with the Mexicans. He has been quite fortunate in extricating himself and his little army from the perilous position into which he has been placed. His brave handful of men have done more than could have been reasonbly expected, and more than ought to have been required of them. Some of the best blood has been shed without necessity and without apparent motive.

If Mexico was to be conquered why not wait till a competent force was organized? There was no need of advancing on to the disputed ground, to the farther side of the territory claimed by Texas, with 3,500 men, till recruits had arrived at Corpus Christi, or at Point Isabel.

Is it possible that our government intended to place the little army in jeopardy in order to excite the sympathy of the country and of Congress to grant immediate relief? The bill to raise 50,000 men and 12,000,000 of money was hurried through Congress with unusual speed—with masterly activity. It is thought by many that such a bill could not have passed in the cool moments of the Legislature. Advantage seemed to have been taken of the exciting rumors from the Rio Grande—from reports of a great battle that never was fought. And Congress was called on to declare that Mexico had made war upon *our territory*—therefore a large army must be raised.

Many of our sober people inquire why our little troop was sent so far into the territory which is claimed by Mexico and which has always been subject to her? They ask, if Mexico is to be taken, why not raise an army first and do the fighting afterwards? They ask how the members of Congress were so wrought upon—both whig and democratic—as to plunge the country so suddenly into a war with that unfortunate, and distracted country.

Why, "she owes money and does not pay up." So does our own government, and this while we have surplus funds that our great men are at a loss how to dispose of. Yes, "but she claims territory that we claim." And we too, claim territory that has not been in our possession, but has been quietly in hers.

"But Mexico will not agree to a boundary line." No, nor Uncle Sam. This is in dispute. Mexico refused to receive a resident Minister—a general Plenipotentiary—till this question is first settled—because the receiving of such a functionary would imply that she had abandoned her claim to Texas—this she did not intend to do till a boundary could be agreed upon. Yet she has offered to receive a *Commissioner* to settle the boundary line. And though she has professed to have a legal claim to the whole of Texas, she did not intend to go to war for it in case we did not trample on provinces that have never revolted from her, but have always been subject to her authority.

Accordingly she warned Gen. Taylor not to pass the Nueces, for *that* would clearly be an act of war. Our army might have staid, therefore, without fighting, in any part of Texas proper till the boundary could be settled.

But we were impatient to fight, and we have met losses that Gen. Taylor declares to be "irreparable." Major Ringgold is slaughtered. Major Brown, the brave defender of the fort, is slaughtered. Capt. Page will not survive, Lieut. Blake is dead; and thirteen officers and one hundred soldiers are wounded—many having lost a limb. To many these losses seem unnecessary. The Mexicans would not have faced an army as numerous as their own.

VOLUNTEERS IN BOSTON. The Washington Light Guard, Capt. Kelsey, after parading on Wednesday met at their armory in the evening and voted unanimously (about 50 members being present) to tender their services to Gov. Briggs in compliance with the order of the Gov. on Tuesday, for enrollment under the late act of Congress. Seven hundred and seventy seven men are called for—a number that reminds one of Jewish history.

☞ The Mail of yesterday tells a story of a ten year old lad's first appearance in school. His master desired him to tell "who made him?" "I can't answer that are question." The master then told the boy, and charged him to remember it.—Half an hour after the boy was called again to answer the same question.—He held down his head, scratched it, and said—"I swow I have forgot the gentleman's name."

☞ A subscriber in Westfield has sent us a year's subscription and wishes to learn whether this is in season "to prevent rot in potatoes." We solemnly declare to him our opinion, *that nothing will tend more to secure the blessing of Heaven than fair and honest dealing.* If any one preaches other doctrine, let him be *anathema maranatha.*

☞ In this vicinity the weather has been chilly for a number of days; it has been wet also and of course no frost has nipped our early plants. Fruits on trees are now so far advanced that none but an uncommon frost would hurt them. Apples, pears, cherries, and peaches hold out a promise of abundance.

☞ On the 9th of March the Queen of Spain went through the annual ceremony *of washing the feet* of twelve poor men and women. Monarchs can display as much humility as any class of demagogues can.

☞ The Directors of the Norwich and Worcester railway company have determined to make trial of a lower rate of fare—$1,50 instead of 2,00 from Worcester to Norwich.

☞ The Great Britain seam-ship has been 18 days out. New Yorkers expected her some days ago. "What can the matter be?"—The largest ship since Noah's time.

☞ Ephraim Haley and Gideon Manchester have been bound over at Providence for an attempt at revolt on board the bark John Browner in going out from Providence.

☞ *The May training* of the independent corps of the city was had on Wednesday—the old "election day." These companies made a handsome appearance."

☞ The Chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and roads declared in his place on Tuesday that no change is contemplated in the rates of postage.

☞ The Directors of the *Vermont and Massachusetts railway* have concluded to locate between the villages of Gardner and South Gardner.

Gen. Taylor has named the fort constructed by him on the bank of the river "Fort Polk."

☞ Major Ringgold died of his wounds on the 11th inst.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL. By all accounts this meeting was funny. The Hall was crowded and speakers plenty. Rev. Theodore Parker spoke of the war with Mexico to maintain slavery. He rated the clergy for their apathy, and thought Massachusetts warriors should stand neutral. Mr. White of Watertown doubted whether a man could be found in Massachusetts willing to enlist for the Texan war. Mr. Seth Luther, from the crowd, responded; he had sent on a letter to President Polk offering his services, and he read a copy of it to the meeting. He made quite a speech.

C. L. Raymond, a black man, said if the negroes at the South were of his opinion they would rise in a body and murder or be murdered, &c.

☞ The American Sunday School Union had an interesting meeting on Tuesday at the Tremont Temple. The services opened with a prayer from Rev. Dr. Sharp. The meeting was addressed by a number of clergymen.

☞ *The Home Missionary Society* held its annual meeting at the Tremont Temple on Tuesday evening. Dr. Woods, of Andover concluded the services with a benediction.

☞ *The Collation* given by the Unitarian Laymen of Boston, was held in the large Hall over the Maine railway depot. It is computed that 1200 were seated at the table. Mr. Quincy, late President of Harvard University, presided. Mr. Hillard made a most stirring appeal in favor of our country, and against the instigators of this war.

☞ *The Massachusetts Temperance Union* celebrated its 8th anniversary at the Central Street Church on Tuesday evening. Dr. Alden of Randolph, the president, presided at the meeting.

☞ The anniversary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society was observed on Wednesday afternoon at the Winter St Church and was addressed by Hon. S. Hoar, Mr. Seymour from Liberia, and another speaker. The report showed an increase of interest in the cause and a highly prosperous state of things in the colony.

☞ *The Seamen's Friend Society* met at the Tremont Temple, Rev. Mr Lord read the annual report, and the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen.

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE. At a meeting of the *Conference of Unitarian Clergymen*, holden on Wednesday, Rev. Theodore Parker offered a string of resolutions against slavery, which were adopted by a large majority of the meeting. Slavery was considered as the chief cause of the present war.

☞ Yesterday was the stated meeting of the *American Protestant Society.* Addresses by Dr. Beecher and several converted Catholic priests.

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES. Mr. Plumbe, at No. 75 Court street, has the credit of furnishing the best Daguerreotypes that are taken in this city. One of Ex-President Adams and another excellent one of Mrs. Polk, wife of the President, may be seen at his rooms. The views of the Capitol, at Washington and of the Battle Monument are among the finest specimens that we have ever seen. Numbers of Daguerreotypes displayed here invite the attention of connoisseurs and visiters, and an hour is quickly spent in gazing at the results of skill applied to this wonderful invention.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON. Great multitudes are banding together to emigrate. Some families of considerable property. "Oregon" however, is not now the chief talismanic word.—California is a rival and will have more suitors.

Many make a rendezvous of Independence, Missouri, and start in a body thence.

☞ The latest accounts from Washington say there were about two regular Mexicans to one of our regulars in the battles of the 8th and 9th instant. In the knapsack of one of the Mexican prisoners were found some salt and some corn. None can say he was quite destitute.

☞ Gen. Taylor is said to have advanced at the head of his troops in the midst of the battle. The Mexicans aimed too high to do much execution.

☞ Capt. May took Gen. Vega prisoner on the field standing between the cannon wheels and fighting like a hero. May ordered him to surrender, but he would not till he learned that May was an officer.

☞ We learn that Wm. Smith of North Hadley has removed with his family to one place or another. He leaves his newspaper to take care of itself, and us to send a collector to find him. Any constable who will collect our dues shall have half for his fees.

EXPORTS OF MEXICO. We find in the Transcript a copied article stating the annual exports of Mexico to amount to $200,000,000: $20,000,0000 would come much nearer the mark—it is however but a single cypher out of the way. Our own exports have not much exceeded one hundred millions.

☞ The names of the officers killed on the American side are Major Ringgold, Capt. Page, Lt. Luther, Lt. Inges, Lt. Cockrane, Lt. Chadbourne. Capt. Brown was killed in fort Taylor.

☞ Gen. Taylor has been nominated by the President to the rank of Brevet Major General of the army, and the nomination has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

☞ A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, reports that the Senate has confirmed the nomination of Gov. Morton, now Collector of the Port of Boston.

☞ We have received from Mr. W. H. Hayward of Salem, N. H., a new variety of peas for planting. We shall plant them.

☞ The house and barn of Rev. Isaac Willey of Goffstown N. H, were burnt on Sunday night, supposed by an incendiary.

☞ The French have concluded a treaty with the Imaum of Muscat.

NAVAL. A letter from Mazatlan of April 8, says: "We have still lying here most of the squadron, viz: Savanah, 54, Constitution 54, Warren, 24, Levant, 22, Portsmouth, 22, Erie, 4. The Congress, 54, Captain Stockton, and the Cyane, are daily expected. The Shark, 12, has gone to the Sandwich Islands to repair, after which she will return to the coast again."

United States brig Porpoise, Lieut. Com. Hunt, arrived at St. Domingo on the 7th instant, in 17 days from Havana, and 25 days from Pensacola. Officers and crew all well.

ANOTHER STATE COMING. The Milwaukie Courier says, that at the recent Election, a very large majority of the people of Wisconsin have declared in favor of a State Government.

☞ We publish the following by particular request.

RAILROAD MEETING AT DOVER, MASS.

A preliminary meeting of the friends of the railroad route from Boston to Woonsocket, commonly known as the "Pettee route," was held at Dover on Friday the 22d inst.

At 11 o'clock, A. M. the meeting was called to order by Rev. Ralph Sanger of Dover, Otis Pettee, Esq. of Newton Upper Falls, was chosen chairman and Edgar K. Whitaker of Needham, Secretary.

The chairman of the meeting made some opening remarks explanatory of the movements of the friends of the route since the defeat of the bill by the House of Representatives, detailed some of the facts relating to certain improvements of the line now in progress of a preliminary survey, and closed with a few concise and forcible remarks upon the present views, and future intentions of the friends of the route.

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered by the secretary of the meeting, and were subsequently adopted.

Whereas, on the late presentation to the legislature of the various petitions for railroads between Boston and Woonsocket,—after full and thorough investigation of their merits, the "Pettee route" via Newton Upper Falls and Medway, was ascertained and determined unanimously by the numerous and able legislative committee thereon, to be the best in itself besides best accommodating the community and its business for the present and the growing future,—therefore

Resolved, That as said route must continue to remain when nature has placed it,—the community whose right it is to enjoy a railroad by the best route for so important a section of the country, will never rest content with any other.

Resolved, That the people to be accommodated thereby, both on the line and at the *termini* of said route, are now deliberately and firmly united to make early available to themselves and the public the important advantages of such a road, and will use all fair and honorable means to that end until the same shall be fully attained.

And whereas, the opposition to the "Pettee route" arose, not from its visionary character; nor from any defect in the route proposed; nor from any fear that, if granted, the road would not be built; nor, if built, from any apprehension of loss or ruin to stockholders; but partly from disappointed parties who were striving for other projects; and mainly from parties interested in railroads now in operation, who feared the consequences of competition; in proof of which is the fact that the less important routes excited little or no opposition, but passed both houses without discussion.

And whereas, the hearing before the legislative committee of the various Woonsocket routes consumed nearly four weeks of time; and when the bill, reported in favor of the "Pettee route" was lost in the House, just at the close of its session, and in the midst of an impatient and violent debate, a large number of the members were absent and many had returned to their homes. Therefore

Resolved, That although the "Pettee route" encountered a strong opposition in the House of Representatives; yet, neither the lateness of the day when the bill was called up, nor the absence of so many legislators who had no direct interest in the question, discouraged the committee from coming forward in defence of their bill; and the results of an unprecedented investigation of several weeks were, by a masterly ability, concentrated into a few brief statements of fact—each fact an argument, and each argument sufficient to convince any intelligent man who might claim to have his common sense at his own disposal.

Resolved, That if any facts were wanting to give historical importance to the Woonsocket investigation they may be found in the rare array of legal talent which that investigation put into requisition; in the immense mass of statistical information called out; in the various scientific and critical facts which were so carefully drawn forth from skilful engineers standing at the head of their profession; and in the assembled throng of intelligent citizens who, gathering together at the State House throughout the hearing before the Committee, gave constant evidence of the intense interest which the community took in the result of the investigation.

Resolved, That it was in the midst of influences like these, with the scrutinizing eyes of intelligent, scientific and learned men fixed upon them; and weighing fact by fact with calm deliberation, as witness after witness, under the sanctity of an oath, appeared upon the stand; it was thus that the committee, with these grave responsibilities crowding upon them, announced their decision to be, *firstly* in favor of the "*Pettee route*," as best accommodating Woonsocket and the Blackstone valley, and all the towns in a continuous line in the westerly part of Norfolk County, in their intercourse with the city of Boston; and *secondly* the "*Walpole Branch*," with an eye to a better accommodation of that section of the county with the shire-town; and lastly the "*Torrey route*," which would give railroad facilities to the towns on the southerly line of the county, and also open a communication for New Bedford, the central mart of the Whaling interest, with the interior of the State, to the great West.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives by rejecting the "Pettee route," the first choice of the Committee, and granting the two last named routes, have glaringly favored the southerly portion of Norfolk County, and left five towns, on the westerly side of the county entirely unprovided with railroad facilities. That this course of procedure is manifestly unjust to these towns which, together, form a united central line of towns, situated equidistant from the Boston and Providence and Boston and Worcester railroads, through which towns lies the valley of the river Charles, and upon which river are located the principal manufacturing establishments of Norfolk County.

Resolved, That we recognise the evidence of a justifiable and honorable public spirit of enterprise which has been recently manifested by the petitioners for many of the railroad projects which have proposed a direct communication between the valley of the Blackstone and the city of Boston, and the accommodation of the intermediate towns on the line of these several proposed routes. And if we are to enter the lists with the petitioners for rival routes the present year whose object shall be to base their routes, like our own, upon facts *regularly, legally and fully proved*,—we will meet them as honorable men, pursuing justifiable means, to accomplish a desirable end. But if our opponents shall prove to be *the owners of lines of railroads now established*, the incomes of which railroads being already enormously large, and destined, from natural causes, still to increase; if such men are to be our chief opponents, and to utter the mandate "thus far shall you come but no farther;"—if the capital already invested in railroads is to determine exactly the line which alone shall be adopted, the towns which shall be accommodated, and the people who shall be benefitted, then the time has arrived when the whole people should be awakened, and asked *whether they have any rights of their own*; or *whether these rights are not fast becoming annihilated under the dictation of monopoly?*

Resolved, That, in order to obtain the object for which we aim, it should be the study of all interested in this great central route, to employ their wisest sagacity, their untiring perseverance, and their unceasing good will; with the conviction that a strong concentrated union, carried out in harmonious action, will secure a noble line of railroad, honorable to the public works of the day, and worthy of the great interests it is destined to promote.

A discussion followed the reading of the resolutions which, with the exception of an hour spent at the hall of Mr. Howe in partaking of refreshments, and in the interchange of friendly intercourse, occupied between four and five hours, and in which the following gentlemen participated, viz: Messrs. Sanger and Perry of Dover; Lovering, Metcalf, Fisher and Jones of Medway; Harding of Medfield; Kimball and Maynard of Needham; Ellis of Boston; Bushnell and Wheeler of Newton; and the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting.

We have not time to report speeches. Altogether it was, by far, the largest and most spirited meeting which has ever been held upon the line. Much valuable information respecting the surveys was elicited, and many important facts were stated, having a practical bearing upon future movements. From all quarters too came stirring remarks from men jealous of their rights and resolved to maintain them. It seemed the commmencement of a movement of the people, whose minds had become fairly aroused by the open dictation of giant corporations.

It should be stated that a few gentlemen, who participated in the doings of the meeting had been leading supporters of other routes, and they were invited to be present for the purpose of informing themselves of the purposes of the friends of the "Pettee route."

It was voted that the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting act as a committee to make arrangements for the next meeting which was adjourned to WEDNESDAY THE 17TH OF JUNE NEXT, the hour and place of meeting to be announced hereafter.

Voted, to publish the proceedings of this meeting in the county papers of Norfolk and Middlesex, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, and other papers.

OTIS PETTEE, Chairman.
EDGAR K. WHITAKER, Secretary.
May 23, 1846.

VICTORIES IN MEXICO.

We have no room in our paper for the flourishes that we find in both Whig and Democratic journals on announcing the news from the banks of the Rio Grande. We give the modest, official account of General Taylor himself, which differs much from the rumors that are heard from other quarters.

As we last week anticipated, General Taylor on his return from Point Isabel, to his head quarters opposite to Matamoras, met an army of Mexican troops determined to cut off his return. Two battles were fought, as the following official papers show:—

Head-Quarters, Army of Occupation,
Point Isabel, Texas, May 7, 1846.

SIR:—I respectfully report that I shall march this day with the main body of the army, to open a communication with Major Brown, and throw forward supplies of ordnance and provisions. If the enemy oppose my march, in whatever force, I shall fight them. Occasional guns are heard in the direction of Matamoras, showing that everything is right in that quarter.

Yesterday, the recruits under Lieut. McPhail, arrived here. After filling up the companies of the permanent garrison, (A. 1st artillery, and G 4th artillery) the remainder of the detachment, with its officers, was placed under Major Munroe's orders, to assist in the defence of the depot. The men are yet too raw to take the field, though efficient for garrison defence. They will be permanently assigned as soon as practicable.

The four companies of the first infantry are hourly expected, and will be a seasonable reinforcement. The first shipment of volunteers from New-Orleans may also soon be looked for. Their arrival will enable me to open the river and free our communications.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
your obedient serv't,
Z. TAYLOR.
Brevet Brig'r Gen. U. S. A. Com'g.
The *Adjutant General* of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

Head-Quarters, Army of Occupation.
Camp at Palo Alto, Texas, May 9, 1846.

Sir:—I have the honor to report that I was met near this place yesterday, on my march from Point Isabel, by the Mexican forces, and after an action of about five hours, dislodged them from their position, and encamped upon the field. Our artillery, consisting of two eighteen-pounders and two light batteries, was the arms chiefly engaged, and to the excellent manner in which it was manœuvred and served is our success mainly due.

The strength of the enemy is believed to have been about six thousand men, with seven pieces of artillery, and eight hundred cavalry. His loss is probably at least one hundred killed. Our strength did not exceed, all told, twenty-three hundred,—while our loss was comparatively trifling—four men killed, three officers and thirty-seven men wounded, several of the latter mortally. I regret to say that Major Ringgold, 3d artillery, and Capt. Page, 4th infantry are severely wounded. Lieut. Luther, 2d artillery, slightly so.

The enemy has fallen back, and it is believed has repassed the river. I have advanced parties now thrown forward in his direction, and shall move the main body immediately.

In the haste of this first report, I can only say that the officers and men behaved in the most admirable manner throughout the action. I shall have the pleasure of making a more detailed report when those of the different commanders shall be received.

I am, sir, very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Brevet Brig'r. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.
The *Adjutant General*, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

Head-Quarters, of Army Occupation.
Camp at Resaca de la Palma,
3 miles from Matamoras,
10 o'clock, P. M. May 9, 1846.

Sir:—I have the honor to report that I marched with the main body of the army at 2 o'clock, today, having previously thrown forward a body of light infantry into the forest which covers the Matamoras road. When near the spot where I am now encamped, my advance discovered that a ravine crossing the road had been occupied by the enemy with artillery. I immediately ordered a battery of field artillery to sweep the position, flanking and sustaining it by the 3d, 4th, and 5th regiments, deployed as skirmishers to the right and left. A heavy fire of artillery and of musketry was kept up for some time, until finally the enemy's batteries were carried in succession by a squadron of dragoons and the regiments of infantry that were on the ground. He was soon driven from his position, and pursued by a squadron of dragoons, battalion of artillery, 3d infantry and a light battery, to the river. Our victory was complete. Eight pieces of artillery, with a great quantity of amunition, three standards, and some one hundred prisoners have been taken; among the latter, General La Vega, and several other officers. One General is understood to have been killed. The enemy has recrossed the river, and I am sure will not again molest us on this bank.

The loss of the enemy in killed has been most severe. Our own has been very heavy, and I deeply regret to report that Lieut. Inge, 2d dragoons, Lieut. Cochrane, 4th infantry, and Lieut. Chadbourne, 8th infantry, were killed on the field. Lieut. Col. Payne, 4th artillery, Lieut. Col. McIntosh, Lieut. Dobbins, 3d infantry, Capt. Hone, and Lieut. Fowler, 5th infantry, and Capt. Montgomery, Lieuts. Gates, Seldon, McClay, Burbank, and Jordan, 8th infantry, were wounded. The extent of our loss in killed and wounded is not yet ascertained, and is reserved for a more detailed report.

The affair of to-day may be regarded as a proper supplement to the cannonade of yesterday; and the two taken together, exhibit the coolness and gallantry of our officers and men in the most favorable light. All have done their duty and done it nobly. It will be my pride in a more circumstantial report of both actions, to dwell upon particular instances of individual distinction.

It affords me peculiar pleasure to report that the field work opposite Matamoras has sustained itself handsomely during a cannonade and bombardment of 160 hours. But the pleasure is alloyed with profound regret at the loss of its heroic and indomitable commander, Major Brown, who died to-day from the effect of a shell. His loss would be a severe one to the service at any time, but to the army under my orders, it is irreparable. One officer, and one non-commissoned officer killed, and ten men wounded, comprise all the casualities incident to this severe bombardment.

I inadvertently omitted to mention the capture of a large number of pack mules left in the Mexican camp.

I am, sir very respectfully,
Your obedient servant
Z. TAYLOR,
Bt. Brig'r. Gen. U. S. A. Com'g.
The *Adjutant General* of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

Gen. Taylor then congratulates the army upon the signal success which had crowned its recent operations; he says "The coolness and steadiness during the action of the 8th, and the brilliant impetuosity with which the enemy's position and artillery were carried on the 9th, have displayed the best qualities of the American soldier."

LATER FROM THE ARMY. The James L. Day, one of the steamers employed to take troops to Point Isabel, from New Orleans, arrived at latter on the morning of the 19th, having left the Brazos St. Jago on the 16th at noon. We have no account of any further skirmishes with the Mexicans. A letter from Point Isabel on the evening of the 15th says—

"Four companies of United States Infantry, together with Capt. J. F. Stockton's company of Louisiana Volunteers, and the Mobile Volunteers, left here this morning for Post Bareta, 16 miles from this place, (Point Isabel) where they are ordered to remain until reinforced by the Washington Regiment, Colonel Walton, and the Andrew Jackson Regiment, Colonel Marks. However, there is a rumor in camp this evening, that all the volunteers here, and those to arrive, will be landed by vessels of war on the west side of the mouth of the Rio Grande, and march immediately to Matamoras—this, we are led to believe, is beyond doubt, from the active preparations in camp, the extra constant drill of all the companies here, and the heavy amount of ammunition with which they are supplied."

Bareta is some 18 or 20 miles below Matamoras, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. The steamer Telegraph, from New-Orleans, with the five companies, under command of Lieut. Col. H. Forno; Adjutant, Lieut. G. W. Shaw; Capt. Glenn's, Capt. Breedlove's, Capt. R. C. Stockton's, Capt. J. W. Bryce's, and Capt. P. Soniat's companies, arrived on the 15th—all well and in fine spirits. She lost 13 or 14 hours on the voyage by some part of the engine getting out of order.

☞ On Thursday, 14th inst., Gen. Taylor left Point Isabel for the camp opposite Matamoras with about 200 troops. On the 15th, two companies of volunteers, Captain Desha and Stockton, with U. S. regulars, amounting together about 1000, under the command of Col. Wilson, marched for Barita, about 15 miles from Point Isabel.

Saturday, May 16th. Intelligence received from Gen. Taylor, that he intended making a bridge across the Rio Grande with his wagons, by lashing them together. Thus far, every thing looked favorable for his success in crossing the Rio Grande.

GEN. VEGA, who, with other officers of the Mexican army, was brought to this city yesterday as prisoner of war, was at the storming of the Alamo, and was taken prisoner at the rout of San Jacinto. He is represented to be a very brave and honorable gentleman. We are g'ad to hear that he will receive while here, every politeness and courtesy. The veteran Gaines, with the magnanimity and consideration that always attend valor, lost no time in taking measures for the comfort and convenience of the distinguished Mexican. We are sure the citizens of New Orleans will exercise such courtesy, as to persuade Gen. Vega and his comrades that they are rather guests than prisoners in our city. [New Orleans Buletin.

THE VOLUNTEERS. The four regiments of Louisiana volunteers, called for Gen. Taylor, were organized, enrolled, armed, clothed, and completely equipped in two days. Three of the regiments, excepting a single company, had embarked for Point Isabel on the 18th, and the others were ready. They number, rank rank and file, 3003 men. The companies from the parishes, and several other squads, amounting to about 750 men, had not been mustered into the service, and as the requisition was full, it was proposed to send these to the seat of war at the expense of the State. Besides the above, the Louisiana Legion would consist of about 1000 men, which would run up the whole number of Louisiana volunteers to 4753.

The Governor of Kentucky has issued his proclamation, relative to the requisition for the quota of soldiers from that State for the Army of Occupation, and Major-General Leslie Coombs has ordered out the whole of his division to form volunteer corps. The movements at Louisville, and at other parts of the state, in forming volunteers, were very active. The Louisville Legion was expected to embark at New Orleans about the 23d. $50,000 had been placed at the command of the Governor, by twenty-five citizens of Louisville, to be used in forwarding troops to the seat of war, and the directors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky have tendered $250,000 for a similar service.

ARMING MERCHANT VESSELS. The merchants of Charleston, S. C., are taking due precautions against attacks by privateers. The schooner Merchant, Capt. Tressier, cleared for the Wes Indies, has on board a naval armament; and also, schooner Waccamaw, Capt. Vincent, cleared for New Orleans.

Ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee, has tendered his services, and reports himself ready, with 64 men, to march to the army of occupation.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, May 21.

IN SENATE. Mr. Semple presented a remonstrance of the people of the District of Columbia against the retrocession, in Virginia, of Alexandria, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Committee on territories made a report, that it was not expedient to involve in the matter of territorial government for Oregon, at this session of Congress. They also reported that they were unable to agree upon the various matters.

The Senate took up a bill for adjusting the disputed land claims, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and parts of Alabama and Mississippi.

IN THE HOUSE. The Committee reported a bill for extending our laws over Oregon, and asked to be excused from the further consideration of that bill.

Mr. Rathbun introduced a resolution relative to sending certified papers, on the file of the House, to the court in Ohio which has under consideration the case of Mr. McNulty, the former clerk of the House. Passed.

FRIDAY, May 22.

IN SENATE. Mr. Fairfield, from Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill for building ten steamships, with amendments, placing the matter under the control of the President.

Mr. Mangum asked when Mr. Fairfield intended to call up the bill for action. He did not like to give the President exclusive control of all the important matters relative to this unfortunate war with Mexico.

Mr. Fairfield said he designed to call it up on Monday next. The fact that the war bill put other matters under the control of the President, rendered it absolutely necessary to put this measure also. The President should have unlimited power in this measure also. The President should have unlimited power in this and all other cases relating to the war.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution calling on the President for information in his possession relating to the design of France and England to make Texas an independent monarchy, which was adopted.

The bill to extend jurisdiction over Oregon coming up, Mr. Wescott moved to postpone the whole subject to the first Monday of December next.

Mr. Benton then took the floor, and spoke at length on the subject of the Oregon question. He said it was his unpleasant duty to have to correct the errors of both parties, in this controversy. He said our treaty with Russia never intended the line of 54 40 as our western boundary, but was placed there by us as the Western boundary of England.

As this report is closing, Mr. B. is speaking with great emphasis, and commands the fixed attention of a crowded auditory. His speech when published, will make an impression—for it is unmistakeable in its positions, and earnest in their defence.

SATURDAY, May 23.

The SENATE was not in session, and the point of attraction appeared to be the national fair, which continues to be thronged by visitors from all parts of the country.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Haralson, from the Committee on military affairs, reported the bill from the Senate providing for one assistant paymaster general and three additional paymasters of the army, without amendment, and with a recommendation for its immediate passage. The bill was referred to the committee of the whole—yeas 111, nays 36.

Mr. Stanton asked leave to introduce a resolution from the Committee on naval affairs, to print 5000 copies of the report of the Committee accompanying the bill for the construction of 12 iron war steamers and one iron frigate. The House refused.

The rest of the session was devoted to private business, and at a quarter before two o'clock the House adjourned.

MONDAY, May 25.

IN SENATE. The reports from the treasury and war departments, respecting mineral lands and harbors on the lakes, were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. DIX, of New York, the Senate then took up the supplement to the war bill, to increase the officers of the army. The subject was however laid aside, and the bill for extending jurisdiction over Oregon taken up.

Mr. Benton took the floor. He desired, he said, a new bill framed, corresponding with that of the British, passed by them for the purpose of extending the jurisdiction of that government over its subjects in Oregon. He thought such a bill would soon pass the Senate, and hoped some one would propose it.

The amendment offered by Mr DIX, as to the officers under the bill, was supported by Mr. Atchinson.

Mr. Mangum spoke some minutes in favor of giving the offices to be filled under the bill, to those already in the army, who had devoted a long time to the service of war. He then proceeded to define his position on the Oregon question, and was left speaking as this despatch closes.

IN THE HOUSE. The House went into committee of the whole, (Mr. Hopkins in the chair) and took up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. It was discussed by Messrs. King, of Mass., McKay, and Holmes, of S. C., Ewing, of Tennessee, Faran, of Onio, Houston, of Ala., and others.

An amendment to provide for the support of sick and disabled seamen in the naval hospitals was offered. The motion to make the appropriation $5000 was adopted.

Mr. Boyd has the floor, and is supporting it, and advocating the establishment of an hospital at Paducah.

The city is crowded with stangers, and the fair filling up.

TUESDAY, May 26.

IN SENATE. On motion of Mr. Pearce, of Md., the committee on military affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of distributing among the officers and soldiers engaged in the war all the property captured in said war.

Mr. Berrien, from the committee on the judiciary, made a report, accompanied with a bill, respecting the issue, under our treaty with Spain in 1795, of letters of marque.

On motion of Mr. Dix, the Senate then took up the bill for carrying on the war with Mexico. The bill is intended to increase the number of general officers.

Mr. Dix explained the object of the bill, and the necessity of its being passed before the middle of June. There might be 30,000 volunteers on the Rio Grande, who would need to be officered. He argued in favor of reducing the number of officers at the close of the war.

Mr. Morehead followed; he paid a high tribute to Gen. Taylor and contended that new officers should be taken from the regular army; he did not want to see old "rough and ready," as they call Gen. Taylor, ever slaughtered by allowing the president to put over him four brigadier generals, who had never seen service. He should oppose the bill unless properly amended. He is still speaking as this closes.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Brinkerhoff called up the resolution for thanks to Gen. Taylor and his army, but again consented to lay it aside, to wait for a message from the president covering the official despatches.

Mr. Payne is speaking in favor of Mr. Grover's motion to strike out the item of $50,000 for the support of the Marine Hospitals.

The nomination of Henry Horn as collector of the port of Philadelphia, was rejected by the Senate on Monday, 29 to 22.

[From a letter to the N. Y. Commercial.]

WEDNESDAY, May 27.

I learn that the President has revoked the order to General Scott to take command of the army in the South, on the ground that it would be doing great injustice to General Taylor, to take the command from him after having opened the campaign so brilliantly. I have no doubt that General Scott himself acquiesces very readily in the propriety of this.

The rumor of the appointment of Bishop Hughes, as private and confidential agent to Mexico, I have reason to believe correct. The President has also caused strict orders to be given to respect the religion and property of the Cathelic Church in Mexico, and any attempts to pillage the Churches will be punished with the utmost severity.

On motion of Mr. McKay the House went at once into committee of the whole and took up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The pending motion was that made by Mr. Grover, yesterday, to strike out all appropriations for marine hospitals.

Mr. Collamore opened the debate in reply to the anti-tariff speech of Mr. Payne, delivered yesterday.

He maintained that protective duties without a single exception, had reduced the prices of goods. The facts would prove this, and if discussion should not be strangled when the tariff bill came up, it would be abundantly proved. He hoped that when that bill came up, it would be abundantly proved. He hoped that when that bill came up a liberal debate would be allowed.

Mr. Stewart, of Pa., followed and replied more in detail to the arguments of Mr. Payne. He defended the national fair, and said it was an exhibition which demonstrated the skill, ability, economy and independence of the country.

He contended that prices had been reduced by the tariff and that there were no exceptions to this great fact. Mr. S. had not concluded what he intended to say when the hour for closing the debate arrived.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Thursday evening, at the New North Church, by Rev Mr Smith, Mr John G. Hall to Miss Sarah Cushing.

By Rev Mr Neale, Mr Franklin H. Stevens to Miss Martha A. Whittier, both of Dedham.

On Thursday evening, by Rev Mr Chapin, Mr Horatio A. Corlis to Miss Ann Thayer, eldest daughter of Mr George W. Bazin.

In East Boston, 17th inst, by Rev Mr Taylor, Mr Alpheus Dunbar, Jr. of Charlestown, to Miss Sarah C. Felch of Boston.

In Malden, 27th inst, Mr Henry Howland to Miss Eliza T., daughter of Mr Benj. Brintnall.

In Lynn, 26th inst, by Rev Mr Driver, Mr Thomas W. Cowdin of Boston, to Miss Rebecca C., daughter of Caleb Wiley, Esq. of L.

In Worcester, by Rev Mr Porter, Mr Lyman F. Marsh to Miss Harriet E. Livermore.

In Newburyport, on Wednesday evening, by Rev Mr Dimmick, John B. Swasey, Esq. to Miss Hannah H., eldest daughter of Capt John H. Spring.

In Newbury, by Rev Mr Campbell, Mr Phillip H. Blumpy to Miss Ann M., daughter of Capt Enoch Gerrish of N.

In East Bradford, Mr Alfred Parker to Miss Adeline, eldest daughter of Capt Benjamin Parker.

DEATHS.

In this city, 24th inst, George Alfred, youngest child of Harrison C. and Susan F. Bryant, 4½ yrs.

24th inst, Charles Bradford, only child of Charles H. and Lydia Y. Pierce, 1 yr 8 mos.

20th inst, of brain fever, Chas. C., son of Charles C. and Mary Ann Clapp, 4 yrs.

In Dorchester, 26th inst, of consumption, Martha, daughter of Jonathan Pierce, 25.

In Somerville, 26th inst., at the McLean Asylum, Mr Samuel Payne, 45.

In South Reading, 24th inst, Mrs Keturah, wife of Benjamin B. Wiley, Esq, 56.

In Framingham, 13th inst, Miss Jerusha Parmenter, 16.

In Brimfield, 15th inst, William D., son of Hon Asa Lincoln, 21.

In Springfield, 19th inst, Mr Samuel Armstrong, 84, a soldier of the revolution.

In Paxton, of canker rash, Charles H., only daughter of Edwin W. and Mary E. Snow, 23 mos.

Number of deaths in this city, for week ending May 23, 62; Males, 36; Females, 26. Stillborn, 2.

Causes:—consumption 15, small pox 2, scarlet fever 3, lung fever 2, measles 11, disease of the heart 2, typhus fever 2, rheumatism 1, billious fever 1, croup 1, dysentery 1, infantile 3, inflammation of the bowels 1, brain fever 2, disease of the spine 1, dropsy on the brain 1, convulsions 3, old age 1, throat distemper 1, tumor 1, debility 1, apoplexy 1, accidental 1, scrofula 1, hooping cough 2.

Under 5 years, 23; between 5 and 20 years, 13; between 20 and 40 years, 13; between 40 and 60 years, 6; over sixty years, 7.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing May 31.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Length of Days.
SUNDAY.	4 26	7 29	11 47 mors	15 3
MONDAY.	4 25

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ "Stories for Sunday Afternoons." From the Creation to the advent of the Messiah. By Susan Fanny Crompton. This is the imprint of a very neat little book for children. It contains twenty-two stories, taken from the Old and New Testament, which are presented in a brief, and very attractive style. (James Munroe & Co. 134 Washington St. are the publishers.

Life in Prairie Land. By Eliza W. Farnham, pp. 408. New York; Harper & Brothers.

This is the 12th No. of "Harper's New Miscellany." It is written in an easy descriptive style and the authoress enters into the spirit of the scenes she describes. There are several quite touching scenes of real life which the reador is not willing to leave till the end is reached. We would invite attention to the volume. (Waite, Pierce & Co. No. 1 Cornhill.

☞ "D'Aubigne's Discourses," by Baird, is a volume of which Mr Baird the translator says, in the introduction, "There is a vivacity and point in the style, a condensed and penetrating statement of the leading ideas &c., which are unknown to our modes of thinking and writing. This will render their perusal profitable to those whose office it is to preach the Gospel." Dr. D'Aubigne is President of a theological seminary in Geneva and is writing a history of the reformation. The topic of the first discourse is "Emanuel." That of the last Essay is "The Miracles; or, Two Errors.

☞ Nos. 79—80 of Harper's illuminated Shakspeare" containing "Antony and Cleopatra" with fine engravings is complete. Also, No. 13 of the the "Wandering Jew;"—The Bush Ranger of Van Diemen's Land"; and the "Chronicles of Clovernook" by Douglass Jerrold, being Nos 82 and 83 of the select tales, in pamphlet form for 25 cts each.

Public Documents. We acknowledge the favor of a copy of the "Report of the Commissioner of Patents, for the year 1845" from Hon. D. P. King, M. C. This Report is quite voluminous, and extracts will be made from it forth-with, in the columns of the Ploughman.

Flagrant Outrage. We are informed that as James K. Mills, Esq., of Boston, and John Chase, Esq., of Cabotville, were passing over a piece of land near Smith's factory, in Ireland Parish, West Springfield, belonging to Mr. ——— Ely, on Monday afternoon, they were fired at from the house of Mr. Ely with a gun loaded with shot. The shot whizzed past without hitting either of them. It is generally known that efforts have been made by a company of capitalists, through the agency of Mr. Chase, to purchase a large tract of land in the vicinity, with a view of bringing into use the immense unimproved water power of the Connecticut River at that point, and that these efforts have only failed through the stubborn refusal of Mr. Ely to accept any terms whatever for the sale of the portion owned by him. We understand that he threatened to shoot the next man who ventured over it, and the singular outrage we have chronicled was doubtless intended as a fulfilment of his threat. [Springfield Republican.

Gen. Arista, who commanded in the late actions on the southern frontier, used to be a tinman in Cincinnati, and was an honest and intelligent man. So says the Richmond Etquirer, and adds—

"In the city of Mexico he worked industriously in his little tin shop. Under the garb of modesty and poverty he concealed an ambitious spirit. His very simplicity of life saved him from the effects of jealous and domineering rivalry; but, in the excitement of war he was called forth to take command of the Mexican army. He is said to be a man of qualities vastly superior to those of his countrymen."

Coffee Bag Skirts. The ladies of New Orleans it is said, are in the habit of using coffee bags, instead of grass cloth skirts, and lately a very dashing spinster, passing the ruins of an old building, her light dress was caught by a nail, and was torn almost entirely off, revealing to the astonished spectators the well known commercial phrase, "Prime old Java," written in large characters upon the skirt, underneath. The mortification of the lady may be imagined; she immediately hurried into a cab, and drove home in a state of distraction.

The Council of Mormons at Nauvoo have agreed to sell their temple for $200,000, and remove the balance of their community, now estimated at 8000 souls, during the summer. A letter from the camp, dated 27th April, speaks favorably of their progress westward. They were then at Grand River, on the northwestern borders of Missouri, where they were puting in crops, which would be guarded by a few families until other parties should arrive in the autumn.

Telegraph struck by Lightning. The wire of the Boston and Springfield Telgraph was struck by lightning in North Wilbaham, on Sunday evening last. The fluid ran along three lengths of the wire, breaking thre glass knobs, tearing out an iron hook, and splitting down one of the poles, passed into the gound. [Springfield Gazette, 2th.

Kidnapper Arrested. Thomas Finegan, the notorious kidnapper, who during lat fall sold a whole family of free negroes from Adams county, Pa., to a gentleman in Virinia, as slaves, was arrested a few days ago in Gttysburg, and imprisoned for trial.

Quickest Trip Yet.. The evening pasenger train from Boston on Tuesday, made the passage from Worcester to Springfield, distance of 54 miles, including all the stops, i one hour and fifty-one minutes.

A gentleman had his pocket book, containg between $20 and $30, stolen from his coat pocket on Sunday morning, while walking beng from the Winter Street Congregational Chuch.

Dr. Woodward, the Superintendent of he Massachusetts State Asylum for the Insane, at Worcester, was stricken with paralysis, at Washington, on Saturday, and his situation is considered precarious.

Question as to religious worship.—*Justice Court* Francis Jackson, president of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, came in to complain of Peter Grant and David Gove, arrested by the watch on Wednesday night, for disorderly conduct in the Melodeon. The persons named stamped on the floor and made other noises, when speakers were addressing the convention. They had not assaulted any one, nor offered any resistance to an person. The judge was of opinion that they had not gone far enough to render themselves liable under the law as it stands. Mr Jackson said—"We claim that it was a religious meeting." Judge: I was not a meeting for the worship of God. Jackson: Yes it was. We are for God. The object of ou meeting was the highest act of worship that I ca conceive of.—Judge: Was it opened with prayer —Jackson: The meeting on Tuesday in Fanuel Hal was; and the meeting yesterday was a continuation of that. It is expected that when in our meetings we shall all pray either mentally or audibly." The warrant was refused. [Post.

The following passage is from an article in Jerrold's Magazine:—

Christianity and War. There's a good many pious lovers of gunpowder who, somehow or other, will insist upon turning up the regimental uniform with pages of the Bible and Testament. To make a man particularly the care of heaven, they think it only necessary to dress him in red clothes, put a feather in his cap, ball-cartridge in his cartouche-box, and a musket in his hand. And these folks—they've been doing it in the House of Commons only a week or two ago—always give the glory of slaughter to "His Arm that gives all battle!" And so according to these people, the army of martyrs should be an army with forty-two pounders and a rocket brigade. Their Christianity is Christianity humbly firing upon one knee. Their incense for the altar is not myrrh and frankincense, but charcoal and saltpetre.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THIS is to certify to all persons that I have given my son George his time to act for himself; that I have no claims for his earnings, and shall pay no debts of his contracting from this date. WILLIAM HUNT.
Sudbury, May 20th, 1846. 3w* my30

Guano.

PERUVIAN, Ichaboe and African GUANO, by the ton, barrel, or less quantity, constantly for sale by HOVEY & CO.,
my30 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Field Seeds for Farmers.

WHITE Sugar Beet—Mangel Wurtzel do.
New Yellow Globe Mangel Wurtzel,
Long Orange Carrot,
Large Yellow Altringham do.
Early Horn do.
Purple Top Ruta Baga Turnip,
Laing's Improved do. do.
Skirving's Liverpool do. do.
Large Yellow Aberdeen and Norfolk do.
Yellow Canada Corn.
True Brown do.—Parker's Large do.
Moore's Fine Early Yellow do.
The above are now in season for sowing, and are of the best quality.
Also, an extensive variety of GARDEN and GRASS SEEDS, GARDEN and FARMING TOOLS.
For sale by HOVEY & CO., 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.
my30 tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between SANGER & CLARK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter is to be carried on by said Clark who is to receive all debts due the Copartnership, and pay all its liabilities.
WM. W. SANGER,
GEORGE CLARK.
Sherburne, May 9th, 1846.

☞ The subscriber, grateful to his friends for past favors, solicits a continuance of their patronage, and would assure the public that he will sell his goods on as favorable terms as can be bought at any similar establishment. Desirous of reducing a stock unusually large, most of the goods will be sold at a great discount from former prices.
Wanted immediately—$1000 in exchange for goods.
GEORGE CLARK.
Sherburne, May 9th, 1846. tf my30

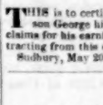
Fire Insurance.

THE FARMERS' STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Georgetown, has been in successful operation twenty months; during that period they have issued thirteen hundred Policies; amount insured, one million dollars; loss during that time, three hundred and two dollars. Applications for Insurance can be made at the Office, Ghorgetown, or through the following persons, who are local Agents for said Company:—Philip E. Hill, Bridgewater; Hon John Tenny, Methuen; Samuel A. Shaw, Belchertown; Enoch R. Hinkley, Woburn; Henry H. Pratt, Shrewsbury; Otis Newton, Westboro'; Thomas Thayer, Milford; Erastus L. Metcalf, Franklin; Calvin Kelton, Athol; Marius S. Hovey, Sutton; Augustus Phipps, Hopkinton; George S. Baker, Fall River; Henry G. Davis, Milbury; George M. Prentiss, Worcester; Joel Chapin, Springfield; Theophilus Herrick, Gloucester; George Giddings, Sandwich; Charles W. Butler, Amesbury; Adolphus Smith, Newton; John M. Read, West Bridgewater; Asa Brown, Hamilton. DAVID MIGHILL, President.
William Boynton, Secretary.
Georgetown, May 28, 1846. 3m my30

PLUMBE
National Daguerrian Gallery and
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOTS,
(Founded in 1840.)

AWARDED the Medal, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful colored Dagurreotypes and best apparatus.
75 Court street, and 58 Hanover, corner of Friend street, Boston; 251 Broadway, New York; 136 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; Concert Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington; 56 Canal street, New Orleans; Vieile Rue Du Temple, Paris; 32 Church street, Liverpool.
☞ Portraits taken in any weather in exquisite style.
☞ Apparatus and Instruction furnished. tf my30

Farm for Sale in Wayland.

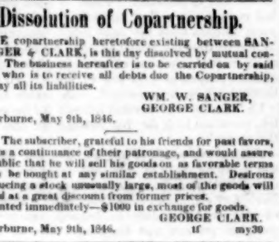


The subscriber offers for sale a valuable Farm in the northeast part of Wayland, containing ninety-seven acres. A large two-story House, one Barn, and convenient outhouses stand on the premises.—And a young Orchard just beginning to bear.
For particulars, inquire of the subscriber in Bedford, of Abner Bartlett, Esq. of Medford, or of Seth Adams, on the premises. FRANCIS WILSON.
my30 tf

Guardian's Sale.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday, the fifteenth day of June next, by order of the Judge of Probate for the county of Middlesex, on the premises opposite Long Pond in Framingham—about fourteen acres of Land, with two Dwelling Houses, Barn and out-buildings thereon situated, in said Framingham, bounded northerly by land of Purchas Stone and one Bradbury, westerly by land of said Bradbury southerly by Long Pond, and easterly by land of Curtes Dudley and Purches Stone, the County road running through the same, being the late Homestead of Daniel Atwood, late of said Framingham, master mariner, deceased. All the right, title and interest of Daniel S., William W., George H. and Emily W. Atwood, minors and children of the above said Daniel Atwood, in and to the above, will be sold.
NANCY ATWOOD,
Guardian to said Minors.
Framingham, May 23d, 1846. 3w* my30

The Best Churn.



YET invented, is Kendall's Cylinder Churn, easy and rapid in its operation, can be set on a form, chair, or table when in use, *and is warranted to give entire satisfaction.*
Five different sizes, from three to twenty-five gallons, for sale at wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.
Also, Gault's Churns, Dash ditto, Butter Boxes, Butter Workers, and Butter Stamps, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Agricultural Warehouse, over the Market, entrance South Market st. tf my30

Buy and Read.

WARREN on Physical Education and the Preservation of Health. Although this little book has been published but a short time, nearly five thousand copies have already been sold. "Multum in Parvo," may in truth be said of this valuable treatise on Health. This by the low price at which it is offered, is placed within the reach of every one. It is neatly printed, bound in cloth, and sold for 25 cents, by the Publishers, W. D. TICKNOR & CO., corner of Washington and School streets, and by booksellers generally. my22

W. D. Ticknor & Co.

PUBLISH Andry on the Diseases of the Heart; Bowditch's Young Stethoscopist; Walshe on Cancer, by Warren; Oliver's First Lines of Physiology; Paxton's Anatomy; Alger's Phillips's Mineralogy; Warren on Tumors; Lonsdale on Fevers; Ray on the Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity; Tuson's Dissector's Guide, etc. etc.
Medical Booksellers and Publishers, 135 Washington street. my30

Medical Books—To Physicians.

W. D. TICKNOR & CO. respectfully invite the attention of the Medical Faculty to their very complete catalogue of works on Practical Medicine, Surgery and the Collateral Sciences, embracing everything new and standard; and a large assortment of French and English Scientific and Medical Works. For sale at the lowest prices.
Orders will be promptly answered and all books charged at the lowest prices.
135 Washington, corner of School st. my30

Splendid Oxford Bibles.

A GREAT variety of the elegant Oxford editions of the Bible, preferred to all others for beauty of typographical execution and superior correctness of Text.
Among the sizes constantly kept for sale, are the
Royal folio Bible, (the largest size printed,) mor. extra.
Demy folio, morocco extra.
English Quarto, do.
Do. do. without Apocrypha, mor. extra.
Demy English, 4to do. do.
Pica Royal Octavo do. do. mor. extra gilt.
Small Pica, Octavo, morocco.
Brevier Bible, demy octavo, morocco.
Minion Bible, crown octavo, with references, extra gilt.
Ruby Bible, do. do. extra gilt.
Pearl Bible, foolscap octavo.
Do. do. velvet and gold.
Minion Bible, royal 24mo, plain calf.
Do. do. gilt do.
Do. do. morocco, extra gilt.
Do. do. velvet and gold.
Diamond Bible, demy 24mo, morocco gilt.
Do. do. velvet and gold.
Do. do. demy 48mo, 2 vols. in morocco case, elegant.
Do. do. and Prayer, 3 vols. do.
The above are bound by the best London workmen, in the most finished and elegant style, including every variety of pattern, forming most appropriate works for Presents, etc.
Also, Oxford Testaments and Prayer Books, in every variety of bindings. Some of the above are elaborately finished, with illuminated covers and other decorations, very beautifully executed.
Lately imported by W. D. TICKNOR & CO., 135 Washington st. my30

The Fruit Culturist.

ADAPTED to the climate of the Northern States, containing directions for raising young Trees in the Nursery, and for the management of the Orchard and Fruit Garden, by John J. Thomas; illustrated with Engravings. A fresh supply received and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington st. my2

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been duly appointed by the Hon S. P. P. Fay to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Benjamin Gibson, late of Brighton, in the county of Middlesex, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in their claims, and that we shall attend that service at the counting room of S. D. Davenport, in Hopkinton, the last Mondays in June, July, and August, from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M.
S. D. DAVENPORT,
JOSEPH VALENTINE.
Dated at Hopkinton, April 6th, 1846. 3w my23

Notice

IS hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the estate of
EDSON STAPLES,
late of Hopkinton, in the county of Middlesex, laborer, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to
JOHN PICKETT, Admr.
Hopkinton, March 16, 1846. 3w* my23

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of
SAMPSON BRIDGES,
late of Hopkinton, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
SAML. D. DAVENPORT, Ex'r.
my23 3w

Bommer's Method.

THE utility of Bommer's method of making manure, being now firmly established by thousands of incontestable evidences, it is obviously one of the most important improvements of the age. The subscriber wishing to benefit his fellow citizens, by facilitating its speedy and general introduction, has purchased the patent right for the New England States; and is prepared to sell individual, town, county, or state rights, on the most liberal terms. Persons wishing to avail themselves of its advantages, either as purchasers, or as agents to sell, shall receive prompt attention, by making application to me, post paid.
ELI BARNETT, Assignee.
Westville, New Haven County, Ct. tf my23

Hoare on the Grape Vine.

A NEW EDITION. Lately published, by WM. D. TICKNOR & CO., with additions, a Practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on open Walls; to which is added a descriptive account of an improved method of Planting and Managing the Roots of Grape Vines; with Plates; in one vol 12mo, price 62 cents.
my23 135 Washington, corner of School Street.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

By order of the Court of Probate, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday, the 8th day of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all the interest which Sidney A. Clark, Sarah H. Clark, Charles Clark and Addison L. Clark, minors, children of Benjamin Clark, deceased, late of Marlboro', in the county of Middlesex, have in and to the following described Real Estate—one tract of Land situated in said Marlborough, known as the Brigham Pasture, lying on the north side of the road leading from Marlborough to Concord, and near the house lately of the said Benjamin Clark, deceased, containing about five acres. Also, one other tract of land situated in said Marlborough, known as the old House Place, bounded southerly on a town road, and adjoining land of Asa Lewis, and of Lewis Ride, containing about eighteen acres.
Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the remaining interest of all persons in and to the above described premises.
DAVID GOODALE, Guardian to said Minors.
Marlborough, May 16, 1846. 3w

Farm for Sale, in Lexington,

Pleasantly situated on the road leading from Lexington to Concord. Said Farm contains about 50 acres of first rate land, from 8 to 10 acres of which is covered with a handsome growth of Oak Wood. The buildings on said Farm consist of a good two-story House, two Barns and Sheds, all of which are in good repair. There are two good wells on the premises. Any one wishing to purchase can have a good bargain by applying soon to
JOSEPH F. SIMONDS.
Lexington, March 7, 1846. tf

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale a Farm of 72 acres of excellent Land, situated in Southboro'. For particulars, apply to
CURTIS NEWTON.
Southboro', March 21, 1846. tf

For Sale.

A Farm of one hundred acres of good land, situated in the southerly part of Westborough, will be sold a bargain, and possession given the first of April next.
LOVETT PETERS.
Westborough, Feb 21, 1846. tf

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber, wishing to leave this part of the country, offers his Farm for sale, containing 170 acres of prime land, with necessary buildings
JAMES DAVIS.
Northboro,' April 25, 1846. 6m

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Suffolk, ss. At a Probate Court, held at Boston, in said County, on Monday, the 11th day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.
WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of MARTHA LOW, late of North Chelsea, in said county, widow, deceased, has been presented to said Court for probate, by Samuel Pratt of said North Chelsea, yeoman, the Executor therein named.
Ordered, That the said Samuel give notice to all persons interested therein, to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at said Boston, on Monday, the eighth day of June next, at nine o'clock, before noon, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in said Boston, that they may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, against the prayer therein.
WILLARD PHILLIPS, Judge of Probate.
A true copy: Attest, H. M. Willis, Reg.
my16 3w*

Winthrop School, Holliston, Mass.

THE Summer Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, June 3d, 1846.
Terms of Tuition.
For Common Branches, including History of United States, $3,00.
For Higher Branches, each $1,50.
Drawing, $2,00; Piano, with use of instrument, $10,00.
Those who attend to the higher, and not the common branches, will be charged $1,50 admission fee; as every member of the School is expected to attend to reading and writing.
Able Teachers have been engaged as assistants.
Pleasant and convenient boarding places can be obtained at $1,50 to $2,00 per week, by applying, post paid, to the Master. T. B. ADAMS.
Holliston, May 16, 1846. 3tis*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

MEMBERS who have not received their Tickets can obtain them at Messrs Walker & Co's, School street, on and after Thursday, the 14th inst.
The price of a season Ticket to admit a gentleman and two ladies, not members, $2.
Single tickets to admit one person to any weekly exhibition, 12½ cents, or a package of ten for $1.
For sale at Messrs Walker & Co's, School street—Warren's, Tremont street—Hovey & Co's, Merchants' Row—and Breck & Co's, North Market street.
my16 3t EBEN WIGHT, Rec. Sec'y.

Medical Books—To Physicians.

W. D. TICKNOR & CO. respectfully invite the attention of the Medical Faculty to their very complete catalogue of works on Practical Medicine, Surgery and the Collateral Sciences, embracing everything new and standard; and a large assortment of French and English Scientific and Medical Works. For sale at the lowest prices.
Orders will be promptly answered and all books charged at the lowest prices.
135 Washington, corner of School st. my30

Splendid Oxford Bibles.

A GREAT variety of the elegant Oxford editions of the Bible, preferred to all others for beauty of typographical execution and superior correctness of Text.
Among the sizes constantly kept for sale, are the
Royal folio Bible, (the largest size printed,) mor. extra.
Demy folio, morocco extra.
English Quarto, do.
Do. do. without Apocrypha, mor. extra.
Demy English, 4to do. do.
Pica Royal Octavo do. do. mor. extra gilt.
Small Pica, Octavo, morocco.
Brevier Bible, demy octavo, morocco.
Minion Bible, crown octavo, with references, extra gilt.
Ruby Bible, do. do. extra gilt.
Pearl Bible, foolscap octavo.
Do. do. velvet and gold.
Minion Bible, royal 24mo, plain calf.
Do. do. gilt do.
Do. do. morocco, extra gilt.
Do. do. velvet and gold.
Diamond Bible, demy 24mo, morocco gilt.
Do. do. velvet and gold.
Do. do. demy 48mo, 2 vols. in morocco case, elegant.
Do. do. and Prayer, 3 vols. do.
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Hats and Caps.

I would call your attention to my large and splendid stock of Hats and Caps, selected for the present and approaching season. They are of much larger variety of patterns than heretofore, and can be sold at less prices.
FRENCH HATS of my own importation; LEGHORNS, and all kinds of STRAW GOODS.
☞ Wholesale Rooms, 2d and 3d stories, 173 Washington street. WM. M. SHUTE.
ap18 6w

CAMBRIDGE.
Furniture and Carpet Warehouse,
NEAR HARVARD COLLEGE.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Whitney, Brackett & Co., have constantly for sale at their Warerooms, an extensive assortment of FURNITURE, consisting in part of
Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Couches, Secretaries,
Looking Glasses, Chairs, Clocks, Entry Lamps, &c.
Three Ply, fine and superfine Carpeting,
Painted Carpeting, of different widths,
Stair Carpeting and Rods,
Hair and Palm Leaf Mattrasses,
Feathrs and Feather Beds,
Looking Glass Plates and Frames,
Glass and Britannia Ware.
Together with many other articles in the house furnishing line which persons in want are invited to call and examine.
A good assortment of Upholstery Goods constantly on hand.
WM. L. WHITNEY,
JAMES BRACKETT,
AUGUSTUS A. WHITNEY.
ap11 6m

Middlesex ss. To the heirs at law and others interested in the estate of Samson Bridges, late of Hopkinton, in said county, gentleman, deceased, Greeting.
WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to me for Probate by Samuel D. Davenport the Executor therein named; You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County on the third Tuesday of May, to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same.
And the said Executor is ordered to serve this Citation by giving personal notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, living within twenty miles of said Court, fourteen days, at least, previous thereto, and by publication hereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be ten days at least before said Court.
Dated at Cambridge, this thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1846. S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate.
ap18 3w

Linseed Oil.

5000 GALLONS from the New Bedford press, very superior and equal to Dutch or English Oil.
HEWINS & THAYER, Agents,
No 35 Central st., (between Kilby and Broad sts.)
my23

For sale as above, Boston and Philadelphia WHITE LEAD, and a full assortment of PAINTS, dry and ground in Oil.
Boston, April 11, 1846. tf

Doors, Blinds and Sashes.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT....SOUTH END.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice, that they have taken the Lofts over No 613 Washington street, next door north of the Worcester Railroad Bridge, where they are now receiving Doors, Blinds and Sashes, of every size and variety, which they intend keeping constantly for sale, at the lowest prices. Any size out of the usual course manufactured at short notice.
—ALSO—
☞ Sashes Glazed, if wanted.
TODD & JENKINS.
Boston, April 18, 1846. 6w*

Johnson's Farmers Cyclopædia.

THE Farmers Encyclopædia and dictionary of rural affairs; embracing all the most recent discoveries in agricultural chemistry. Adapted to the comprehension of unscientific readers. Illustrated with numerous engravings of animals, implements, and other subjects interesting to the agriculturist. By Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq. F. R. S., Barrister at Law, Editor of the Farmers Almanac, corresponding member of the agricultural society of Kongsberg, the horticultural society of Maryland, etc. etc.
Adapted to the United States by Governor Emerson. In 1v. 8vo. pp 1165.
For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO. No. 134 Washington, opposite School street. ap18

Oil Meal.

50 TONS in bags of 150 lbs each in lots to suit purchasers, for sale by HEWINS & THAYER, No. 35 Central street, between Kilby and Broad streets, Boston. The above is superior to any in market, and being roasted by steam process is free from the burnt and rancid taste which is found in Meal manufactured by the old method. Farmers will please call and examine. tf feb21

Grass Seeds.

30.000 LBS Eastern Clover
15,00 lbs Western do.
1500 bushels Eastern Herds Grass.
1000 do Western do do.
2000 do Red Top.
200 do Rhode Island Bent.
—ALSO—
Kentucky Blue Grass, Fowl Meadow, White Dutch Clover, Millet, and Orchard Grass, all of prime quality, for sale at No. 8 Long Wharf, by
mh7 2m W. H. SPEAR & Co.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his SEED STORE.
The most extensive assortment of choice and rare *Garden and Flower Seeds* yet shown.
Purchasers are most earnestly invited to call and examine, as this is an opportunity where *SEEDS* that are *new and fresh* can be procured.
WARREN'S SEED STORE,
ap4 tf Nos 1 & 2 Tremont Temple, Boston.

Published on the first day of April, 1846.

A TREATISE, on MILCH COWS, whereby the Quality and Quantity of Milk which any Cow will give may be accurately determined by observing Natural Marks or External Indications alone; the length of time she will continue to give Milk, &c. &c.
BY M. FRANCIS GUENON,
of Libourne, France.
Translated for the Farmers' Library, from the French, by N. P. Trist, Esq. late U. S. Consul at Havana.
With Introductory Remarks and Observations on the
COW AND THE DAIRY.
BY JOHN S. SKINNER,
Editor of the Farmers' Library.
Illustrated with numerous Engravings.
☞ Price for single copies, neatly done up in paper covers, 37 1-2 cents. Full bound in cloth and lettered, 62 1-2 cents. The usual discount to Booksellers, Agents, Country Merchants and Peddlers.
Farmers throughout the United States may receive the work through the Mails. The postage on each copy will be about 7 cents. By remitting $2 free of postage we will send seven copies of the work done up in paper covers.
Country Merchants visiting any of the Cities can procure the work from Booksellers for those who may wish to obtain it. Please send on your orders.
Address,
GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers,
mh28 tf Tribune Buildings, New York.

FRAMINGHAM
Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

THE subscriber will again say to his numerous customers and the public, that he is prepared to supply them with new and second-hand Carriages, Hay Wagons, and Horse Carts, and Harnesses of every description from a nice Carriage Harness up to a firm substantial Cart Harness.
Also, Wagon and Pew Cushions, Riding Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Trunks, Carriage Lamps, Brass Bands, Coach Wrenches, Harness Trimmings, Carriage Lace, Drab Clothes, Damask, Moreen, Morocco, Skins, Painted Carpets, &c. &c.
Also, Paints, Copal Varnish, Japan, Spirits of Turpentine, Sponge Blacking, Linseed, Neatsfoot and Sperm Oil.
Also, Carriages Cleaned, Oiled, Varnished and Repaired in good shape, and on fair prices.
Painting and Trimming done to order.
HOLLIS HASTINGS.
Framingham, March 21, 1846.

Patent Locks

EDWARDS & HOLMAN'S Patent Detector Locks, suitable for Bank Vaults, Safes, Store Doors, &c., combine a series of important principles that render them superior to any lock ever offered to the public. Picklocks and burglars have frequently attempted them, but in NO INSTANCE have they ever been able to open them, either by picking, or with false keys. All persons in want of perfect security, (and no one should be without it) by examining our extensive assortments of LOCKS, will see for themselves, that they are better finished, more secure, less liable to get out of order, and at a less price, than any others in the market. Also on hand, a large variety of CLASP LOCKS for outside fastenings, designed as a substitute for Padlocks and Strap, being much more convenient and much stronger; all of which are made of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner.
Refer to the Merchants and Market Banks, Willis & Co., Clark & Co., Wells & Wetherbee, Brokers, Boston.
EDWARDS & HOLMAN,
my24 tf 51 Congress st., Boston.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
CONSTANTLY for sale a fine assortment of Violins, Flutes, Clarionets, Accordions, Fifes, Violin Strings, Clarionet Reeds, &c. &c.
P. & J. just published, several new collections of music.
Call at 9, Cornhill. ELIAS HOWE.
ap4 tf

Bartlett Pear Scions.

500 SCIONS of the BARTLETT PEAR in good order for Grafting.
—ALSO—
500 Scions of the BALDWIN and other sorts of Apples, for sale by HOVEY & CO.,
ap25 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Grass Seeds.

HERDS GRASS, Northern and Southern RED TOP, and Northern, Southern and Western CLOVER SEED, for sale at the lowest prices, by
HOVEY & CO.,
ap25 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

BOSTON MELODEON.
A NEW collection of secular Melodies, consisting of Songs, Glees, Rounds, Catches, &c. Containing one hundred and fifty pieces, including the most popular music of the day. Arranged and harmonized for four voices.
Price $1,00. Published by ELIAS HOWE.
ap4 tf No. 9, Cornhill.

GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—
SPRING DRY GOODS,
—AT THE—
LADIES' EXCHANGE,
192 Washington Street,
BOSTON.

WE would invite the attention of buyers—wholesale and retail—to our Spring assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,
as it surpasses any thing we have exhibited in previous seasons—and the prices are on all articles lower than ever. Buyers should remember that at this establishment, not only the
RICHEST AND BEST GOODS,
may be found, but also
Domestic and Foreign Staple Goods
of every description, and that the *purchaser of a ninepenny calico will be waited upon as politely as the buyer of a* FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR SHAWL.
IF YOU WANT A SHAWL,
you can find here all kinds, *from fifty cents to five hundred dollars,*
IF YOU WANT A DRESS,
we commence at *sixpence a yard* and go up very *gradually* to $2, and from this to *ten dollars a yard*—embracing every article which is desirable, from a *Calico* to the most costly *Velvet.*
IF YOU WANT
LINEN OR COTTON FABRICS,
here you will find every thing, from *Unbleached Cottons and Common Crash* to the finest *Cambrics, Damasks, Laces, &c.*
IF YOU WANT
COAT, VEST OR PANTS,
FOR MEN OR BOYS, here you can suit yourself.
IF YOU ARE
COMMENCING HOUSEKEEPING,
here you can find a complete assortment of FURNISHING ARTICLES.
WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE
MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
where every article of mourning can be found. Great care has been taken in this department to have *suits to match,* in all the best shades of Black, and to have fabrics that we can warrant.
There is usually so much HUMBUG IN ADVERTISEMENTS, that we will not say here that *we have the finest store, the largest stock, and the lowest prices,* of any in town; but we will say that *if you look through the city,* and then come to us, *and if you find our prices as much* LOWER as you will find *our assortment* LARGER and BETTER, you will be *the best medium* of advertising we can have; for we prefer the *good word of one customer to a dozen Editors.*
THE BEST PUFF
we ever had was from an *honest,* though humble, *fellow citizen,* who said to a friend, that "he found the *Ladies' Exchange the place for the* POOR MAN *to go to, for he got his money's worth."*
BEWARE
Of those who advertise themselves "one price stores," and yet *vary in their price to you;* they are more to be feared than those who do not show *false colors.* The virtue of one price, is to name the *very lowest* YOU CAN TAKE, without trying to get the market price.
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THE POET'S CORNER.

GRATITUDE.

If there be one bright speck on earth,
(Dark as it is and rude,)
It is where kindness brings to birth
The infant GRATITUDE;
It springs, as smiles the summer morn,
Within the human breast;
It scatters beauty o'er the thorn,
And lulls the heart to rest.

It smiles upon the mountain head,
It brightens o'er the sea,
And thoughts long numbered with the dead,
Burst forth in ecstacy;
The friends, who once to us have been
The cheerers of the heart,
Again arise—again are seen—
And in our lot take part.

Can we forget them?—we forget
The days when childhood flew,
When every joy with tears was wet,
And joys were ever new!
No! no! we may forget the day
When life was young and rude,
But ne'er forget the first display
Of early gratitude.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Two Stew-Pans.

BY MRS. H. C. KNIGHT.

So my young friend Mary had again invited me to visit her at her new home. "I will go," I said joyfully. "I desire as much to see her bright face again, and her husband too, and then to behold how becomingly she wears the honors of lady matron in her new house." In a few days, matters were arranged to go; then a charming half day's ride brought me before her door. "Surely, it is pretty here," I inwardly exclaimed, "this dear little front yard, and that white rose, trained so lovingly over the window; Mary's sitting room, I suppose; and the house so white and well kept; and green blinds, so cool and shady in summer; and the front entry with simple straw carpet—it looks so pretty here; so quiet, so truly home like," and I ran after my baggage up the flag stones. Some one came down stairs—"Ah, Mary!" and we embraced each other. "Come directly into the sitting room," she said, opening the west door. True enough, it was the sitting room. Behold the green and graceful drapery of the white rose before the window. She took off my bonnet and sat me down in her own arm-chair, and then went away, but soon returned and placed her nice, fat baby in my arms. "Beautifuly baby!" I exclaimed. "Ah Mary, what a treasure!" It looked amazed at me, then smiled and kicked about its little fat feet right lustily. "Baby knows I am its mother's friend," I said, as I kissed his rosy cheeks with cordial good will. Then came Mary's husband. He is a favorite of mine—so kind and sensible; he is quite business like in his manners, with a heart brim fu'l of friendliness; if you ever feel like asking a favor, go to him, Mary's husband. Supper followed, and a merrier three never sat over a cup of tea. These nice white cakes, and this delicious raspberry! These could only come from a skilful hand! Mary laughed, and her husband seemed to enjoy them anew through me. Then we went into the little garden and sat awhile on the beautiful piazza; then explored the chambers, and looked at this prospect and that, the baby every where accompanying us in his father's arms. Every thing was in keeping which I saw, at least. Then we walked out to take a bird's eye view of the village from a hill hard by. Every thing pleased me. "So then Mary does finely, after all," I reflected, after retiring to rest, "I knew she would, how beautiful is it to see two young people begin life together. How fresh is every thing. Yes, and how new and clean and how easy to keep clean;" and my mind unceremoniously wandered from the romance of a young wedded couple to the difficulty of keeping an old house clean.

I had not been here many days before I began to suspect, then to fear, that Mary was not so happy as she had at first seemed, or as happy as she ought to be, with so much about her to make happiness. "Why is this!" I anxiously asked.

We were going to ride. The chaise arrived, and the husband jumped out, and as he came in, said, "Mary, is my coat mended!—I must wear that, I believe. You remember the one I spoke about a week ago, and then showed to you again yesterday. "Oh, no! it is not done!" cried Mary from up stairs; "I will do it now; but no I am not dressed myself," and she ran from this drawer to that quite hurriedly. "One finds so much to do in house keeping, she said to me apologetically, and withal, petrishly.

One day Mary promised us an apple dumpling, her new way, with potatoes in the flour. It was an especial favorite of ours, her husband, and myself. "Your pudding, Mary," I suggested, taking advantage of our friendship as we sat together in the forenoon. "Yes, I know it, I am just going." Then she began to tell a story, then placed a plate of cake before me—then—she was doing nothing, there lay the baby frolicking on the floor. "The pudding, Mary," I said to myself, "it will not be done, then what will Mr. B——— say!" Ah! I well knew what husbands sometimes thought and said at a half cooked dinner. "The pudding"—was nearly ejaculating a third time, when Mary concluded to go about it. Dinner came; the meat, then pudding. It looked plump and round. She cut it; a large slice lay on the plate; but alas! the crust inside was still dough! We took it in silence. "The apple perhaps will be nice;" but no, it was hard and uncooked! "This business you ought to look into," said the husband in a tone which was not to be gainsayed. "I never could make puddings," declared Mary, blushing and mortified.

By and by Mary became more confidential. "How I dread going into that hot kitchen to make pies! How I hate scalding my preserves; it is so troublesome! There are so many disagreeable things to do in house keeping," she declared once and again.

"Some how or other, I do not seem to get along very well in house keeping," she said to me sadly, one day. "I know James is not satisfied, you know his mother was an excellent house keeper—there are so many disagreeables."

"Pray what, Mary!" I asked kindly.

"Oh, so many! making bread, filling lamps and washing potatoes, if one's alone, then one's hands—I don't think I am fit for it, at all." Tears came in her eyes. Poor Mary! "In what respect do you think you are not fit for it!" I asked. "Let us look into it, Mary. There is so much time for you to learn." "I don't know as there is," she replied. I have not *tact* for house keeping; nothing is ever done, James says;" and she seemed perplexed and sorrowful. "Can you give me a few ideas!" she asked, looking up with that childlike confidence so natural to her. "Perhaps I can, Mary, will you listen and profit!" I asked, seriously, for I beheld breakers. "Mary, the time was, when household duties were all new to me; nay, all distasteful. Unaccustomed to them and unskilled in them, I shrank from them, dreading and avoiding them. I wept over them, too, in very bitterness of soul. My domestics left me, as every New England housekeeper knows how unceremoniously they sometimes will and I was sole mistress of my kitchen, pantry, sink, cooking stove, and all. What shall I do! was the pitiful cry. I contrived to get along easy, any way, sobeit I could get early released from active household duty; in a word, Mary, I was a shirk! My husband punctual, exact, and woefully particular, so I then thought, did not at all relish the appearance of things under my care; it was too evident for me not to know it. "I hate," and "I dread," premised every kitchen duty, until at length dishes, plates, pots and pans, in a most untoward state, began to accumulate frightfully upon my hands. My husband was silent and cool; I freiful and fault finding; a sad pass! "This will never, never do!" I ejaculated, one cold, gray morning, when everything looked grayer and more cheerless than ever. My closets, drawers, and store room! Had the rats and the mice made such a strife then were there somebody to blame. From beneath a little shelf under the sink, I drew out two stew pans, first one and then the other, with apple burnt, and baked, and crusted on them. I had stowed them away without courage to enforce the scraping and scrubbing necessary to their restoration on the upper shelf. Every day for a week had they peeped out, and every day had I tried to push them further under, but no, not they, and now they stood out as large as life, with a dozen plates in a similar condition. How I loathed the sight of those stew-pans, with cold, greasy water standing in their bottoms. There I was, shrinking and shivering between two stew-pans! "No longer shall this be," I resolved instantly. Taking off my rings—and rings are wonderfully in the way of washing up dishes—and tying on a checked apron, I heroically seized a stew-pan by the brim. Scrape, scrape, scrape, washing, rinsing, and they were clean, invitingly clean! Two nice, round, agreeably favored stew-pans stared me in the face! I turned them over; not a speck or flaw could be detected. I smiled complacently upon the two, and they reflected my smiles. From that moment I took courage, I resolved *to do*, and then inward strength rose up. From that moment, Mary, I never suffered myself to shrink from, or dread, or put off anything. Whatever was to be done, I did it, and in the *right time*, and from that time, too, difficulties began to vanish. I found I could do, nay, and I *would do*. Depend upon it, Mary, you must seize *right hold* of your domestic duties, and discharge them *promptly* and *efficiently*, if you would be faithful to yourself and your household. Shrinking, dreading, putting off, cools the water, without washing up. Long time after, if I ever flagged, away I ran to the shelves, to refresh my courage by a look at the two stew-pans. They encouraged and strengthened me. Those dear old stew-pans, with faces so clean and round. From them I date all my house keeping skill and efficiency. Yes, Mary, the secret of it is, after long misdoing, we must have a starting point, a something on which to begin in good earnest, seriously and honestly. One thing *well achieved*, and we take courage for the next. And now, Mary, what lesson do you learn from this?"

"That I must *instantly* see if the salt is in the pot, and boiling, too," cried Mary, brightly hastening away with more alacrity than I had yet seen her, toward the kitchen.

Ah, yes, young housekeeper, *prompt achievement* is the very soul of house keeping! If you have been a busy idler during your maidenhood, in your mother's parlor, you have little prospect of usefulness, prosperity, or enjoyment, as a wife, a mother, and a matron, unless you are willing to see with your own eyes, to work with your own hands, and become the ubiquitous mistress of your household. [Young Lady's Friend.

SKINNING A BANKER.

The following anecdote, from the Historical Memoirs of Segur, gives a lively picture of the spirit which reigned in the Russian Court, under the sway of the celebrated Catherine the Second. It is a significant comment on the advantages of "unlimited obedience."

A rich banker, named Saderland, enjoyed for a long time the favor of the empress, but one day he suddenly saw his house surrounded by an armed force, led by a commissary of the police who demanded to speak with him.

"My dear sir," said he to the affrighted banker, "it grieves me deeply to have received orders from our gracious sovereign to execute towards you a severity beyond anything I have ever yet seen. I know not what extraordinary offence you have committed to excite such extremity of anger in her majesty as to induce her to command a punishment so horrible and unprecedented."

"I do not understand a word of what you are saying," answered the astonished banker. "I am as much amazed as if you had fallen from the clouds. What are the orders that you have received!"

"I have not courage to tell you. And yet I shall be compelled to execute them."

"Am I indeed so unfortunate as to have lost her majesty's confidence!"

"Ah! if that were all, sir, you would not see me so disconsolate. You might regain her confidence and even her favor—but—"

"But am I then banished from Russia!"

"That would indeed be a sad misfortune; yet with your riches, you could find an hospitable reception in any other country. But—"

"Oh heavens! is it possible that I am to be exiled to Siberia!"

"Even from there you might, sooner or later, be called to Russia."

"Perhaps then you are going to put me in prison!"

"I wish it were so, for you might be liberated."

"Am I then condemned to undergo the *knout!*"

"The *knout* is dreadful punishment to be sure, but is not *always* fatal."

"Then oh! then you lead me to death! tell me plainly; this suspense is worse than death itself!"

"Know, then, that our most gracious empress has given absolute orders to take off your entire skin."

"Take off my skin!" exclaimed Saderland, seized with horror—"to flay me alive!" But regaining his self-command, he added: "No, no—it cannot be; either you have lost your senses, Mr. Commissary, or our most benign mistress has lost hers. Is it possible that you made no answer when you received such cruel orders!"

"I did more than any other would have dared to do. I did not conceal my grief and surprise: I lingered in the imperial presence, and had actually begun a humble remonstrance to her majesty, when our gracious sovereign, turning to look on me, with a look and voice of anger, bade me begone and perform her will. I still seem to hear her threatening and appalling words: 'Go,' said her majesty, 'and never forget, that it is your indispensable duty to execute without questioning the commands that I think you worthy to receive from me.'"

It is impossible to describe the agitation, the anguish or the despair of the poor Saderland.—After he had for a time given vent to the violence of his distress, the commissary told him that he was allowed a quarter of an hour to settle his affairs. In vain the banker prayed for a longer interval, or at least for an opportunity to write to the Empress, and implore her clemency. At length, although trembling for the consequences of his own life, he consented, and he immediately followed the letter himself; but not having courage to present himself at Court, he went to seek his friend and protector, Count Bruce.

The Count thought the commissary must have made a mistake, and took him directly to the imperial palace. There leaving him in an ante-chamber, he obtained admission to the presence of the Empress, to whom he related the whole affair.

What was his astonishment to overhear the empress exclaim—"Just heaven! what atrocity! There can be no doubt that Neicloff (the commissary) is mad! Quick! count, take horse before it is too late, and deliver my poor banker from his alarm; and assure him of my favor and good wishes."

The count hastened to communicate this order to the commissary, and was yet more astonished when, returning to the presence of the empress, he heard her exclaim, mid bursts of the loudest laughter.

"Now I understand the cause of this strange and incomprehensible scene. I have for several years had a fine dog, which I valued highly, and I had given him the name of *Saderland*, both for the sake of a joke on my good banker, and also in compliment to the English gentleman of that name from whom I obtained the dog.—Early this morning I gave orders to Neicloff to take off his skin entire, in order to have it stuffed, as the poor thing was dead. He seemed to hesitate whether to obey, and I was very angry, because I thought it was a silly pride on his part."

This anecdote may appear comical, and so indeed it is; but it is important to consider that men are to be found who think themselves obliged to yield obedience to a despotic will, however absurd may be the commands to which their obedience is required. The case may be of every day's occurrence even now, in those countries which are governed by the absolute will of *one* man, who, without any responsibility, may, if he so please, consult only his caprice, his own honor, and his particular interests. We, happily, have no occasion to fear such an evil, being a free and republican people, and knowing no other dominion than that of the laws, which are but the true expressions of the general will of the whole nation. And as it is to our free political institutions that we are indebted for our daily growing prosperity, let us heartily deplore the unhappy lot of those of our brethren who are governed in a different manner; and let us continually offer our prayers, that Providence will please to deliver mankind from the most dreadful scourge to which humanity is subjected—*the unlimited dominion of a despot.*

THE PLAIN OF JERICHO.

Rev. Dr. Olin, in his "Travels in the East," gives an interesting description of his journey from Jerusalem to Jericho, in company with a large body of pilgrims, on their way to bathe in the Jordan. There must be much which is peculiarly solemn and impressive to be met with while travelling in Palestine—every hill, rock, river, city or plain, serve to illustrate some familiar passage of Scripture history, and revive associations of the most holy character. After passing through a desolate and mountainous region, the travellers gained a spot which commanded a prospect of the country to the south, which is thus briefly but forcibly described by the author:

"From the higher parts of the mountain in this vicinity, we had a commanding view of the Dead Sea, the extensive Plain of Jericho, of the valley of the Jordan, with the verdant strip of wood or copse, that borders the stream, and conforms to all its sinuosities, and of the vast field of mountains beyond the river and the sea, the land of Ammon and Moab."

The drear and desolate region through which he had passed, overlooking the vale of Jordan, is believed, and doubtless with good reason, to be the wilderness, where, after his baptism in that river, "Jesus was led up of the spirit, to be tempted of the devil"—and "where he fasted forty days and forty nights." The particular summit which tradition teaches us to regard as the scene of the temptation, was pointed out. It was a conspicuous object while travelling across the plain, being two thousand feet in perpendicular height—the highest of the immense pile, and distinguished for its sere and desolate aspect, even in that gloomy region of savage and dreary sights. Its highest summit is crowned with a chapel, still occasionally resorted to by the devoted pilgrims, while the eastern face, which overhangs the plain, and commands a noble view of the Arabian mountains, is much occupied with grots and cells, and the favorite abodes of pious anchorites.

We learn from this work, that the region about Jericho is notorious for acts of rapine and violence, and a military guard is commonly requisite for the security of the traveller, when other parts of Palestine and Syria are perfectly safe. The following extract furnishes a remarkable illusration of an interesting passage in the New Testament:

"A number of the pilgrims, in their zeal to make the most of their festival, came out from Jerusalem, yesterday, and, of course, before the military escort. They were in sufficient numbers, when together, to insure safety; but a man who had incautiously wandered a short distance from the company last evening, fell in with some Bedouins, who stripped him of all his clothes, and, perhaps, because they did not find much money or other valuables upon his person beat him most unmercifully. How striking an illustration of the story of the Good Samaritan, and of THE UNCHANGEABLENESS OF ORIENTAL MANNERS! "A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, who stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead." To-day, an Italian, whose tall stature and ostentatious devotion made him very conspicuous during the ceremonies of the Holy week at Jerusalem, together with his wife, were attacked by robbers, on their way here, stripped quite naked, and plundered of every thing they had."

MAN'S SALVATION.

BY THE LATE DR. CHANNING.

It is an exaggerated and perverse use of the word hell that has possessed and diseased men's imaginations with outward tortures, shrieks and flames; giving them the idea of an outward ruin as what they have chiefly to dread; turning their thoughts to Jesus as an outward deliverer; and thus blinding them to his true glory, consisting in his setting free and exalting the soul. Men are flying from an outward hell, when in truth they carry within them the hell they should most dread. The salvation which man chiefly needs, and which brings with it all other deliverance, is salvation from the evil of his own mind. There is something far worse than outward punishment. It is sin; it is the state of a soul which has revolted from God, and cast off its allegiance to conscience and the Divine word; which renounces its Father, and hardens itself against Infinite Love; which, endued with divine powers, enthrals itself with animal lusts; which makes gain its god; which has capacities of boundless and ever growing love, and shuts itself up in the dungeon of private interests; which, gifted with a self-directing power, consents to be a slave, and is passively formed by custom, opinions and changing events; which, living under God's eye, dreads man's frown and scorn, and prefers human praise to his own calm consciousness of virtue; which tamely yields to temptation, shrinks with a coward's baseness from the perils of duty, and sacrifices its glory and peace in parting with self-control. No ruin can be compared to this. This the impenitent man carries with him beyond the grave, and there meets its natural issue, and inevitable retribution, in remorse, self-torture, and woes unknown on earth. This we cannot too strongly fear. To save, in the highest sense of that word, is to lift the fallen spirit from this depth, to heal the diseased mind, to restore it to energy and thought, conscience, and love. This was chiefly the salvation for which Christ bled his blood. For this the Holy Spirit is given; and to this all the truths of Christianity conspire.

RETRIBUTION.—I repeat the language of fearful discrimination, "*whatever* a man *soweth—that*—not something else—*that*—shall he also reap." That which you *are doing*—be it good or evil, be it grave or gay—that which you are doing to-day and to-morrrow—each thought, each feeling, each action, each event; every passing hour, every breathing moment, is contributing to form that aggregate, your character, shall, in that future scrutiny, be sifted out from the mass, and shall fall, particle by particle, with ages perhaps intervening—shall fall, a distinct contribution to the sum of your joys or woes. Thus every idle word, every idle hour, shall give answer in the judgment. Tainknot, against the closeness and severity of this inquisition—repentance, pardon, mean what they will, mean nothing that will save you from reaping, down to the very root and ground of good or evil, that which you have sowed. Think not to wrap that future world in any blackness of darkness, or any folding flame, as if for the imagination to be alarmed, were all you had to feel, or fear. Clearly, distinctly shall the voice of accusation fall upon the guilty ear; as when upon the earth, the man of crime come reluctantly from his hiding place, and stands at the bar of his country's justice, and the voices of his associates say, "thou didst it!" If there be any unchangeable, any adamantine fate in the universe, this is that fate—that the future shall bring forth the fruit of the past.

CURIOUS LEGACY.—The late John Orr, Esq, of Madras, in addition to £1000 left to the Montrose Infirmary, has also left £1000 to the neighboring parish of St Cyrus, the interest of which is to be annually distributed according to the following rather whimsical terms: Interest of £200 to be distributed among the poor, in tea, sugar, &c., at Christmas; interest of £300 in equal proportions, to the "tallest married woman in the parish, the shortest married woman in the parish, the oldest married woman in the parish, and the youngest married girl in the parish for the year." Thus, in addition to a substantial benefit, the inhabitants are furnished with a subject for a little mirthful gossip annually.

[North British Advertiser.

MEXICO.

Hon. Waddy Thompson, lately U. S. Minister to Mexico, is the author of a volume just published, from which the following account is taken. It is at this time full of interest:—

"The city of Mexico is said to be the finest built city in the American continent. In some respects it certainly is so. In the principal streets the houses are all constructed according to the strictest architectural rules. The foundations of the city were laid, and the first buildings erected by Cortes, who did everything well which he attempted—from building a house or writing a couplet to conquering an empire. Many of the finest buildings in Mexico are still owned by his descendants. The public square is said to be unsurpassed by any in the world; it contains some twelve or fifteen acres paved with stone. The cathedral covers one entire side, the palace another; the western side is occupied by a row of very high and substantial houses, the second story of which project into the street the width of the pavement; the lower stories are occupied by the principal retail merchants of the city.

The President's Palace, formerly the palace of the viceroys, is an immense building of three stories high, about five hundred feet in length, and three hundred and fifty feet wide, it stands on the site of the palace of Montezuma. It is difficult to conceive of so much stone and mortar being put together in a less tasteful and imposing shape; it has much more the appearance of a cotton factory, or a penitentiary, than what it really is; the windows are small, and a parapet runs the whole length of the building, with nothing to relieve the monotony of its appearance except some very indifferent ornamental work in the centre; there are no doors in front either of the second or the third stories, nothing but disproportionately small windows, and too many of them; the three doors, and there are only three in the lower story, are destitute of all architectural beauty or ornament. Only a very small portion of this palace is appropriated to the residence of the President; all the public offices are here, including those of the heads of the different departments; ministers of war, foreign relations, finance and justice, the public treasury, &c. The halls of the house of deputies and of the senate are also in the same building, and last and least the botanic garden. After passing through all sorts of filth and dirt on the basement story you come to a dark narrow passage which conducts you to a massive door, which, when you have succeeded in opening, you enter an apartment enclosed with walls on every side but open at the top, and certainly not exceeding eighty feet square, and this is the botanic garden of the palace of Mexico; a few shrubs and plants and the celebrated manita tree are all that it contains. I have rarely in my life seen a more gloomy and desolate looking place.

But the Cathedral, which occupies the site of the great idol temple of Montezuma, offers a striking contrast. It is five hundred feet long by four hundred and twenty wide. It would be superfluous to add another to the many descriptions of this famous building which have already been published. Like all other churches in Mexico, it is built in the Gothic style. The walls of several feet thickness, are made of unhewn stone and lime. Upon entering it one is apt to recall the wild fictions of the Arabian Nights; it seems as if the wealth of empires was collected there. The clergy in Mexico do not, for obvious reasons, desire that their wealth should be known to its full extent; they are, therefore, not disposed to give very full information upon the subject, or to exhibit the gold and silver vessels, vases, precious stones, and other forms of wealth; quite enough is exhibited to strike the beholder with wonder. The first object that presents itself on entering the cathedral is the altar, near the centre of the building; it is made of highly wrought and highly polished silver, and covered with a profusion of ornaments of pure gold. On each side of this altar runs a balustrade, enclosing a space about eight feet wide and eighty or an hundred feet long. The balusters are about four feet high, and four inches thick in the largest part; the hand rail from six to eight inches wide. Upon the top of this handrail, at a distance of six or eight feet apart, are human images, beautifully wrought, and about two feet high. All of these, the balustrade, handrail, and images, are made of a compound of gold, silver, and copper—more valuable than silver. I was told that an offer had been made to take this balustrade and replace it with another of exactly the same size and workmanship of pure silver, and to give half a million of dollars besides. There is much more of the same balustrade in other parts of the church. I should think, in all of it, not less than three hundred feet.

As you walk through the building, on either side there are different apartments, all filled from the floor to the ceiling, with paintings, statutes, vases, huge candlesticks, waiters, and a thousand other articles, made of gold and silver. This, too, is only the every day display of articles of least value; the more costly are stored away in chests and closets. What must it be when all these are brought out, with the immense quantities of precious stones which the church is known to possess! And this is only one of the churches of the city of Mexico, where there are between sixty or eighty others, and some of them possessing little less wealth than the cathedral; and it must also be remembered that all the other large cities, such as Puebla, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Durango, San Luis Potosi, have each a proportionate number of equally gorgeous establishments. It would be the wildest and most random conjecture to attempt an estimate of the amount of the precious metals thus withdrawn from the useful purposes of the currency of the world, and wasted in the barbaric ornaments, as incompatible with good taste as they are with the humility which was the most striking feature in the character of the founder of our religion, whose chosen instruments were the lowly and humble, and who himself regarded as the highest evidence of his divine mission the fact that "to the poor the gospel was preached." I do not doubt but there is enough of the precious metals in the different churches of Mexico to relieve sensibly the pressure upon the currency of the world, which has resulted from the diminished production of the mines, and the increased quantity which has been appropriated to purposes of luxury, and to pay the cost of much more tasteful decorations in architecture and statuary, made of mahogany and marble.

But the immense wealth which is thus collected in the churches is not by any means all or even the larger portion, of the wealth of the Mexican church and clergy. They own very many of the finest houses in Mexico and other cities, the rents of which must be enormous, besides valuable real estate all over the Republic. Almost every person leaves a bequest in his will for masses for his soul, which constitute an incumbrance upon the estate, and thus nearly all the estates of the small proprietors are mortgaged to the church. The property held by the church in mortmain is estimated at fifteen millions.

Mexico is, I believe the only country where the church property remains in its untouched entirety. Some small amount has been recently realized from the sale of the estates of the banished Jesuits; but with that exception, no President, however, hard pressed, (and there is no day in the year that they are not hard pressed,) has ever to encroach upon that which is regarded as consecrated property, with the exception of Gomez Farrias, who, in 1843 proposed to the legislative chambers to confiscate all the church property, and the measure would, no doubt, have been adopted, but for a revolution which overthrew the administration.

The streets of Mexico are uncommonly wide, much more so than is necessary, considering that they are not obstructed, as in our cities, by drays and wagons. The side-walks are uncommonly narrow. The streets are all paved with round stone; the side-walks with very rough flat ones. The houses on the principal streets are all two and three stories high. The elevation of the rooms, from the floor to the ceiling, eighteen and twenty feet, gives to a house of two stories a greater height than we are accustomed to see in houses of three. The roofs are all terraced, they have parapet walls, of three or four feet high, answering all the purposes of a breast work, a use too commonly made of them in the frequent revolutions to which that unfortunate country seems to be for ever destined. The walls are built of rough stones of all shapes and sizes, and large quantities of lime mortar. They are very thick, in ordinary buildings from two to three feet, and in the larger edifices of much greater massiveness. The foundations of most of the largest buildings are made with piles.—Even these foundations are very insecure, and it is surprising that they are not more so, with such an immense weight of stone upon such an unsteady foundation. The streets cross each other at right angles, dividing the whole city into squares. Each one of these squares is called a street, and has a separate name; a serious inconvenience to a stranger in the city. Instead of designating the street in its whole extent, by one name, and numbering the houses, each side of every square has a different name, and names which sound to Protestant ears, very much like a violation of the Third Article of the Decalogue; such as the street of Jesus, and the street of the Holy Ghost.

A gentleman will tell you that he lives in the Holy Ghost, or that he lives in Jesus; certainly not always true, if taken in the sense in which our preachers use these words. In most of these streets there is a church, which gives name to the street in which it stands. In many instances these churches and convents (that of San Augustine for example) covers the whole square, not with separate buildings, but one single edifice, with the usual patio or court, an open space in the centre.

There is not, I believe, a house in the city without this court, of greater or less dimensions, in proportion to the size of the building. There is only one door on the lower floor, and none at all on the outside of the upper story. This door is very strongly built, and high enough for a coach to pass through; it opens into the patio through which you pass to the steps leading to the upper stories, where alone every body lives except the lower classes. In all the establishments of the better classes, the basement story is only occupied by the servants and as lumber rooms, and what struck me as very strange, as stables. I do not suppose that there is such a separate building in the city as a stable. In visiting Count Certana, for example, whose whole establishment is altogether princely, and others of equal splendor and luxury, I found this court on the ground floor used as a stable, and passed through rows of horses and carriages to make my way to the most spacious halls, filled with fine paintings of the great masters, and furnished throughout in a style altogether gorgeous.

In some of the larger private buildings thirty and forty different families reside; each one having rented one or two rooms; all entering at the only outside door in the court, which is the common property of all—and from which each one has an entrance to his own rooms on the ground floor or the gallery above, which runs all around the building. I do not think that the area covered by the city of Mexico can exceed two miles in length, and a mile and a half in width; a very small space to be occupied by a population of nearly two hundred thousand. But it is not at all surprising when you see thirty or forty families, enough to make a respectable village, all huddled away in one house and consider what a large number sleep in the open air in that delightful climate. How pure must be the atmosphere when the city of Mexico is so remarkably healthy, notwithstanding such a crowded and filthy mode of living, and with a tropical sun shining upon the moist surface of the whole valley! One would think the latter sufficient of itself to produce the most fatal malaria.

It is a little curious that whilst the buildings and population of Mexico are thus crowded into so small a space, and the rents are three times as high as in the city of New York, yet all around the city there is vacant ground, and as dry as the city itself, which may be had almost for the taking. I was riding out with a friend one evening when he showed me a square containing between five or six acres, just in the rear of the Plaza de Toros on the outskirts of the city, and not more than half or three quarters of a mile from the public square, which he had just purchased for four hundred dollars.—Why such lots are not so improved and the city extended, I cannot easily comprehend.

KOSCIUSZKO.

There is now, as indeed there has been at all times, a melancholy interest connected with the history of the great men in Poland, who have been struggling for the liberty of their country.

We extract the following account of Kosciuszko, a man dear to Americans, from an article in the last American Review by Dr. Wiezbicki, a man who has been true to his country which he is no longer permitted to see.

"Notwithstanding these reverses and continual persecutions, the patriots determined to make one more effort to save the country. Kosciuszko, (Ko-stew-shko,) of whom the nation conceived high hopes from his exploits of 1792, just then returned from abroad, and on the 23d of March, 1794, appeared at Cracow, where he was the following day proclaimed generalissimo and dictator; so great was the confidence of the nation in this great and good man. The sequel proved he was worthy of it. The first battle Kosciuszko fought this year was near Raclawice, (Ratslav-itsch) on the 4th of April, at the head of about four thousand men against three times as many of the enemy. The result of it left three thousand Russians on the field, and many prisoners were taken. This glorious beginning revived the spirit of the nation and all Poland was in arms once more. On the 17th of April Warsaw rose, and the work of retribution began. For two days horror reigned without any intermission; young and old, men and women, all fought. Women from their houses threw stones and all sorts of missiles, and poured boiling water on the enemy in the streets, and fountains of blood washed the pavement of Warsaw.

To the 10th of October fortune favored the Poles, but on that day a battle was fought near Maciejowice (Mah-tsich-yo-vitsch) and she declared herself for the Russians. Kosciuszko charging the enemy fell covered with wounds, losing all his companions who were either killed or taken prisoners. He was found still breathing, among the dead, by the Cossacks, who made a litter with their lances and carried him to their general. As soon as he was able to travel he was conveyed to Petersburg, where Catharine doomed the hero to prison.

The consternation at these sad tidings was unspeakable; men and women were seen in the streets wringing their hands, beating their heads against the walls, and exclaiming in tones of despair, "Kosciuszko is no more, the country is lost."

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Born on the 12th of February, 1756, Kosciuszko was educated in the military school at Warsaw, where he acquired a taste for mathematics and history, which continued his favorite studies through life. Disappointed in his love for the daughter of the Marshal of Lithuania, Sosnowski, (Sos-nov-skey) who would not permit this connexion, because the suitor's family, though equally noble, was not powerful as his, Kosciuszko determined to devote his life to the cause of liberty, while his inamorata was married to Prince Lubomirski. As at that time the war of Independence broke out between this country and England, he had an opportunity to fulfil his vow, and accordingly embarked for America, where he served with distinction in the army of the confederate States. He was appointed aide-de-camp to the immortal Washington, afterward made general, and was one of the only two foreigners (Lafayette the other,) who received the Order Cincinnati, as an acknowledgment of his great services rendered to this country. On his return to Poland, in 1786, he likewise found a glorious field for his talents. The Diet raised him to the rank of major-general under Prince Joseph Poniatowski in the campaign of 1792. We have already seen him sway the supreme power of his country in 1794. On the accession of his emperor Paul to the Russian throne, he was liberated, and received signal marks of the autocrat's esteem. The emperor presented him with his own sword, but he declined accepting it, adding, "I no longer need a sword, since I have no longer a country."

Paul gave him 1,500 serfs and 12,000 roubles, after he had declined a high military post, but he returned the presents, and determined to go to America. The emperor began his reign by generosity and clemency. He set at liberty all the Poles who were sent to Siberia by Catharine, amounting to nearly 12,000; and also those who were imprisoned were liberated. But he was too generous to live long.

Having arrived in America, Kosciuszko spent some time among his old comrades, and then went to France, where he settled on an estate he bought near Fontainebleau; thence he retired to Switzerland, and resided at Soleure, where, having met with a fall from a horse, he ended his glorious career, on the 16th of October, 1817.

After his Russian captivity he never fought, although Napoleon endeavored to engage his services. He saw through this crafty military despot. Kosciuszko's remains are deposited in the tombs of kings at Cracow, where, as a monument to his memory, his grateful nation raised him an artificial mountain, Bronislawa, (Bro-nis-lah-vah.)

It was a heart-rending scene to see people of all ages, high and low, men, women and children, carry some earth to build up the mound, all too happy to be able to pay this tribute of gratitude to their beloved chief.

The admirers of romantic constancy will find in Kosciuszko the chivalrous virtue of faithfulness to his first love, for he never was married. He was simple and natural, as is becoming a great man, and of warm feelings. After his captivity he touched at Bristol, England, while on his way to America. Even at that time he had not yet got well of his wounds, which made great inroads upon his once robust constitution. While he thus lay stretched upon his couch, one of his visitors, by way of consoling him, spoke of more propitious days yet in store. To this, faintly smiling, he answered, with feeble voice, "Ah! sir, he who devotes himself for his country, must not look for his reward on this side the grave."

After these words of his, we are not able to add anything more of him but what would be faint, since here he is portrayed as true as life. His generous, disinterested soul is here shadowed forth as the bay-tree in limped waters; his past, his present, and his future are all here mirrored at one stroke."

THE CONQUEST OF AUSTRIA.—The conquest of Austria, by Napoleon, constitutes one of the most wonderful chapters in the history of Europe. There are no events, either in ancient or modern warfare, more replete with sublime and awful interest, than those which occurred when this mighty conquerer, heading his victorious legions, came thundering down the valley of the Danube, driving before him the two hundred and seventy thousand Austrian troops, and marking his dreadful path with desolation and blood and flame. Horrid war, in all its horrid annals, can hardly exhibit any scenes more awfully sublime. Humanity sickens at the recital of the conflict, where proud self confidence on the one hand, and desperation on the other, inspired the battle.

Napoleon arrived in person before the walls of Vienna, immediately planted his batteries, and in less than ten hours three thousand flaming projectiles were thrown into the city. Vienna contains about two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, enclosed in a very narrow space, and is one of the most densely populated cities in the world. There was an average of forty inhabitants to each house. One house was occupied by four hundred tenants, and yielded an annual rental of thirty thousand dollars. Such was the city before which Napoleon planted his terrible batteries, and upon which for ten hours, he rained down a shower of bomb shells at the rate of five a minute. It is not easy to imagine, and it is impossible to describe, the terrors of this night.—Amid the rush and the uproar of contending armies, there was an incessant explosion of artillery keeping up one continuous roar, louder than heaven's loudest thunders. The midnight sky was streaked with the fiery glare of bomb shells, falling upon every part of the city, breaking through the roofs of the houses, exploding at the fireside, where terrified mothers and children were gathered together, and even in the very cradle of the infant, and burying mangled families in the ruins of their own dwellings. Conflagrations were bursting forth in every quarter. Dismay and death were everywhere. The shouts of the combatants, the shrieks of the terrified, the groans of the dying, the mangled corpses strewed over the streets and through the dwellings, the explosions of artillery, the glare of bombs and red-hot balls, and the wasting conflagrations, conspired to create a scene which has had few parallels, even in this warring world.

The young princess Maria Louisa, the subsequent bride of Napoleon, was at that time sick in the imperial palace, and incapable of being removed to a place of safety. The palace was directly opposite the French batteries. "It was," says Alison, "by the thunders of artillery, and the flaming light of bombs across the sky that Napoleon's first addresses to the Archduchess Maria Louisa were made." Such were the characteristic *billet doux* with which the conquerer of Europe woed his bride. Napoleon being informed of the dangerous situation of the noble captive, ordered the direction of the pieces to be changed. Thus, while destruction and death were rained down upon every other part of the city, the future Empress of France reposed upon her sick bed, secure and unharmed. Napoleon soon silenced all opposition, and taking possession, with his victorious troops, of the riddled and blazing city, sought repose from his own fatigue, in the magnificent chambers of the Austrian.—The emperor of Austria and his spouse had found safety by flight into the wilds of Hungary.

STORIES FOR CHILDREN.

THE BREAKFAST.

"Is this all we are going to have for breakfast!" said James, as he seated himself at the table.

"Yes," said his mother, "the bread and butter are fresh, and the potatoes are baked very nicely: they would be a great luxury to many poor children this cold morning."

James said nothing more, but began to eat very slowly and rather sullenly. He knew that he must eat what was set before him, or go without food till dinner.

"Mrs. Green," said the colored woman, as she entered the room, "Mrs. Johnson's two little girls are in the kitchen; they are almost frozen, and are very hungry, they haven't had any thing to eat since yesterday. Can they have some of the cold meat that was left yesterday!"

"Poor things!" said Mrs. Green, "I will come out and see them. James you may come with me, and see if they will eat what you are so strongly inclined to refuse."

James hung down his head, and followed his mother into the kitchen.

Mrs. Green gave the little girls some bread and butter, and some baked potatoes, which they eat with a voracity which showed they told the truth, when they said they were very hungry.—"Oh how nice," said the youngest a little girl six years of age, "how I do wish mother was here."

Mrs. Green gave them a supply of things suitable for their widowed mother in her needy circumstances, and they left the house very happy.

As Mrs. Green returned to the breakfast room James put his arms round his mother's neck, and bursting into tears, said, "Mother, I will never complain again." J. L. A.

[N. Y. Recorder.

HOW TRUE. A very eminent writer has said, that although we seemed grieved at the shortness of life in general, we are wishing every period of it an end. The minor longs to be of age; then to be a man of business; then to make up an estate; then to arrive at honor; then to retire. The usurer would be very well satisfied to have all the time annihilated, that lies between the present moment and the next quarter day; the politician would be content to lose three years of his life, could he place things in the posture which he fancies they will occupy after such a revolution of time; and the lover would be glad to strike out of his existence, all the moments that are to pass away before the next meeting.

DISTRESSING DEATH. Mr. John S. Murray, of Springville, N. Y., died last week in consequence of skinning a poisoned creature, about two weeks since. No symptoms of disease were visible until Wednes